# FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.


## CONGRESS.

Ohio River Bridges.

MIXED SCHOOLS QUESTION.

Great Salt Lake & Colorado Railroad.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1872.

SENATE.

AMNESTY.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that when the amnesty bill comes up he will move as an amendment another bill of far greater importance, namely, a "Supplementary Civil Rights bill," [laughter] and hoped for the support of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. ROBERTSON promised his support.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Friday of next week is assigned for the consideration of bills from the Public Lands Committee, with the understanding that the appropriation bills and Fenton's custom bill have the precedence.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM hoped the consideration of Mr. Fenton's bill would be postponed till after the Retrenchment Committe report a bill on the same subject.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

A bill granting lands for the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi, below Minneapolis, after explanation, was placed on the calendar.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill for the relief of purchasers of lands, sold for direct taxes in the Southern States, was passed.

Several District of Columbia bills were passed.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill relating to the construction of bridges across the Ohio river above the mouth of the Big Sandy, with amendments.

The amendments strike out the requirements for authority from States, so as to provide simply that bridges over the Ohio may be erected by any persons or corporations having lawful authority therefore. The provisions of this bill require one span to be ninety feet above low water and fifty feet above high water mark, measured to the bottom chord of the bridge, and provide that changes made in the plan of construction during the progress of the work shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and that changes made by direction of Congress shall be at the expense of the owners.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

One of the bills reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia was Mr. SUMNER'S bill abolishing the board of trustees of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown, and prohibiting all distinctions on account of race or color, either as to pupils or teachers, in any of the public schools of the District.

Mr. STOCKTON opposed the bill, and invited Mr. Sumner to explain it; but Mr. SUMNER declined, and urged the Senate to vote on it at once.

Mr. BAYARD moved to adjourn, but yielded to Mr. COLE, who moved to lay the bill aside and take up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. Cole not to obstruct the passage of the bill.

Mr. COLE said he had no desire to do so, but he was anxious to have the deficiency bill considered.

Mr. BAYARD renewed his motion to adjourn—lost 12 to 27.

Mr. BAYARD said he regarded this as a measure fraught with mischief, and insisted that the Senators opposed to it ought to have at least an opportunity to discuss it fully before it should pass.

Mr. ANTHONY said he took it for granted that the minority wished to discuss the bill in good faith, and not merely for the purpose of delay.

Mr. BAYARD said that the minority have given no indication that they were acting merely for delay.

Mr. ANTHONY admitted this, and said it was due to the minority to state that they were not in the habit of offering factious opposition. Opposition to measures which the majority wished to pass; and in view of this fact, he proposed an agreement to first take up and pass the remaining appropriation bills, with the understanding that this bill should come up next and be passed.

Mr. SUMNER could not see why this bill should be postponed for any other, and declined to make such an agreement.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the SENATE adjourned.

HOUSE.

CANCELLATION OF THREE PER CENTS.

The bill relating to the suspension of further cancellation of three per cent. certificates till the last January was referred to the Banking Committee.

TUNNELLING NIAGARA RIVER.

A bill was passed permitting the tunnelling of Niagara river for the Buffalo water works.

GREAT SALT LAKE AND COLORADO R. R.

The bill incorporating the Great Salt Lake & Colorado Railroad, and granting the right of way through public lands, came up, and the main question caused considerable debate, during which Mr. CLAGGETT, of Montana, supported the bill as one which will result in enabling the Mormons to obtain a foothold in Utah. He said the Utah Legislature granted every foot of land and every valuable right and franchise in Utah to Mormons.

Mr. BUTLER denied these assertions.

Mr. CLAGGETT defended the movement as enterprising, industrious and patriotic.

An angry altercation between Messrs. CLAGGETT and HOOPER ensued.

Mr. HOOPER (Mass.) desired to say he did not concur with Delegate Hooper's admiration of woman institutions, in order that the latter's speech might not be attributed to him. [Laughter.]

The bill was then passed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service Reform bill was taken up.

Mr. LYNCH, a member of the Committee on Civil Service, offered a substitute for the bill, recommending all recommendations for appointment to, or dismissal from office, to be made in writing, stating the reasons therefor, such recommendations to be at all times open to the inspection of members of Congress. He proceeded to address the House in support of his proposition.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to recommit the bill.

Without voting on this motion, or any of the pending amendments, the House adjourned.

## POLITICAL.

### Virginia Republican State Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., April 18.—In the Republican State Convention to-day resolutions were reported and a platform of principles adopted. The platform is prefaced by a reaffirmation of the resolutions of the State Conventions of the last six years, as embodying the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution and the reconstruction acts of Congress.

The principles in brief are that slavery shall never more exist in the Union; that all citizens are entitled to equal civil and political rights; that the right of suffrage belongs to all citizens without proscriptive qualifications; that the laws of Congress for the enforcement of these rights should be diligently executed, and if insufficient, new ones should be enacted; that the Republican party is opposed to all proscription for opinion's sake; that the world is challenged to produce financial results more successful than have been achieved by President Grant's administration; the National debt has been largely reduced, our credit improved, perpetrators of fraud vigorously punished, the revenue collected, officials held to strict accountability; that a well-conducted and faithfully-administered system of free schools is a cardinal principle of the Republican party; that school boards should be selected by the people; that the course of the Superintendent of Public Institution of Virginia is approved.

The seventh resolution arraigns the Conservative party of Virginia for its unjust and proscriptive policy, for holding the masses in ignorance, for oppressive taxation, and for neglect to carry out the homestead law. It also asks Congress to adopt Senator Lewis' bill for the extension of the bankrupt law so as to cover homesteads.

The eighth resolution offers the name of Senator John F. Lewis as a fit candidate for Vice President of the United States.

The eighth resolution endorses the acts of President Grant and urges his renomination.

## CONNECTICUT.

### The Sherman Murder Trial.

NEW HAVEN, April 18.—The trial of Mrs. Sherman for poisoning her husband was continued yesterday. The Court ruled out the evidence as to the previous poisoning by the prisoner. A son of the deceased testified as to the condition of his father during his last illness. He said he had never suffered from such spasms before as he was then affected with. He also said there was some trouble between his father and mother, and that they did not occupy the same room. Dr. Pinney testified that he attended deceased at the time of his death, and found him suffering from symptoms of arsenic poisoning. The case, which creates great interest, will be continued to-day.

During the trial of Lydia Sherman to-day, charged with poisoning her husband, the mother of Mr. Sherman testified. Her testimony was damaging to the defense. She noticed that after the deceased had drank a cup of tea, which the prisoner had prepared and given to him, he was seized with intense burning in the stomach, and then fainted.

## CINCINNATI.

### The Coal Heavers' Strike.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—The strike of the coal heavers does not include the whole of that class in the city. Not over three hundred are engaged in the strike. The malcontents were guilty of several isolated cases of violence yesterday. A half dozen coal cart drivers were knocked down by them. Two of the offenders were arrested. An ample police force is in readiness for outbreaks, if any should occur. The coal dealers rate last night, and resolved to resist the strike to the last. They have received answers to the advertisements for help to-day, and will continue to advertise to-morrow.

## ALBANY.

### New York City Charter Passed.

ALBANY, April 18.—The bill providing for a new city charter for New York was reported from the Conference Committee, and passed the Legislature to-day. It is similar to that of the Committee of Seventy, and removes Commissioner Van Nort and Controller Green.

—The bark Lutchen, loaded with lumber for Mantanzas, took fire in East river, on Wednesday, and was scuttled. The damage is about $25,000.

## NEW YORK.

## The Union League of America.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' MEETING.

Press Opinions of the Grant Meeting.

EXTORTIONS IN SMALL-POX HOSPITALS.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1872.

PRESS OPINIONS OF THE GRANT MEETING.

The *Times* says the proceedings at the great meeting last evening afforded a fair idea of the current of public opinion. We saw the natural expressions of satisfaction with the administration which has been steadily growing for the past three years, and which only needed an opportunity to disclose its extent of sincerity. That opportunity the opponents of General Grant chose to give, for it was they who performed the preliminary work in making the meeting the imposing demonstration it was. Under ordinary circumstances such occurrences before any nominations had been made, before the partisan feeling had been excited by the progress of the canvass, it would have been impossible. But the schemers in the Cincinnati movement, in their infatuation have aroused all the feelings that usually lie dormant until after the convention, and last night's meeting will help to reveal to them their fatal folly. The great hall in Cooper Institute was filled and surrounded by Republicans, who felt that not only had their party been insulted, but that the principles they hold most dear and the objects they have sacrificed so much to attain, are threatened by vindictive and treacherous assaults from within, and by an effort to install the Democratic party into power.

The *World* says that the Grant meeting yesterday evening was perhaps nearly as large, but certainly not larger, than the great meeting of Liberal Republicans held last week; but in political significance there is no comparison between them. Nobody has ever disputed that the majority of the Republican party favor the re-election of General Grant. Of course, then, in a great city like this, with the aid of the custom house, postoffice and internal revenue officers and other appointees of the President, it is easy enough to get up a public meeting; but such a meeting shows nothing not known before. If these placemen and hirelings had been absent the meeting would have had no life and been insignificant in numbers.

The *Herald* says that its report of the meeting will show that it was an assemblage largely representing intelligence, capital, and the business interests of the substantial citizens of New York, and that the fully unprejudiced the good work for the city and country, achieved by Gen. Grant as the head of the National Government, and that the speeches and resolutions of the meeting speak in common judgment for the country as far as made known in the recent State elections and in the Conventions of the Republican party. A meeting such as this, in advance of the nomination for the Presidential candidate, by either of the two great political parties, is an extraordinary event, and when revolutionary disturbances are afloat, our solid, responsible citizens are quick to take alarm and come to the front in the expression of their judgment on public men and public affairs.

The *Tribune* says: These millions have no desire for the re-election of Gen. Grant held a meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, and were addressed by Republicans, who made no effort, no exertions, hardly a call. The late meeting ordinary publicity, and incurred scarcely any expense about it, the Grant men strained every nerve, and exhausted all devices for attracting attention to make the demonstration a overwhelming success. They did not, after all, get into the hall of the Institute so large an audience as that which spontaneously packed it last Friday night to hear Senators Trumbull and Schurz.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held its first meeting for the year at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was temporary chairman. After some routine business, ex-Gov. William A. Newell, of New Jersey, was re-elected Chairman for the year, and Thomas G. Baker, of New York, Secretary. A large amount of important business connected with the Presidential campaign was transacted, and interesting addresses delivered by ex-Gov. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, Gov. Perham, of Maine, Wm. V. Alexander, of New York, James Buchanan, of New Jersey, and others. A statement of the condition of the South was made by Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina. After the appointment of various committees, the committee unanimously adopted a resolution pledging its support to the Republican party as put forth by the regular conventions thereof. The committee adjourned to meet on the 16th of May in Philadelphia.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The session of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was continued to-day. The amendment was offered that the Executive Committee should consist of seven. A special committee reported in favor of adopting the President's suggestions with reference to the reduction of the Executive Committee, making agents members of local boards, and empowering the Executive Committee to enforce the pledges of the companies.

EXTORTIONS IN SMALL-POX HOSPITALS.

The *Times* contains an expose of atrocious extortions on patients in small-pox hospitals of the city, and of the swindling of relatives of those who died, by a ring which includes physicians, stewards, nurses, the superintendent of the Morgue, undertakers and grave diggers.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest on the body of James Camfield, a victim of the explosion of the tug Davenport, was begun. The testimony went to show that the boiler was leaky and bad. An engineer testified to knocking a hole in it with a hammer.

TRIAL OF FANNY HYDE.

In the trial of Fanny Hyde to-day Drs. Byrne and Corry testified concerning the condition of the prisoner's mind, stating their belief that she was laboring under incipient homicidal mania when the killing occurred.

OPENING LIBRARY ON SUNDAY.

The vote at the Mercantile Library thus far on Sunday opening is one thousand in favor to two hundred against.

## INDIANA.

### National Sunday School Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 18.—*Morning Session.*—The first half of the session was occupied with reports of the different States. The States of Tennessee and Indian Territory were particularly encouraging. Two of five Indian nations were reported as being organized for Sunday school work, and Superintendents are now busy for organizing the remaining three during the present year. The brother making the report said he wished to remove an erroneous impression that the Indians of the nations were savage. The facts are that the Indians of these tribes are more civilized than those in many sections of the country where white men have sole control of them. The Indians are temperate and intelligent, and a large proportion of them are pious. In the Creek Nation there are twenty-four churches and twenty-four native preachers. Of the five civilized Indians included in five nations, ten per cent. at least are converted. The chiefs are good, pious and devoted Christian men.

The subject of the place for holding the next convention came up, and Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, invited the convention to meet in that city in 1876, at the time of the centennial celebration. The idea met with great favor, but it was objected to on the ground that 1875 instead of 1876 was the year designated by the rules of the convention as the time of meeting.

On motion, the matter was left to a committee of nine, who are to report to-morrow morning.

The regular order of the hour, the national series of Sabbath-school lessons, was then opened by B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago. In a half hour's speech Mr. Jacobs made a strong impression in favor of the series, and offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Convention appoint a Committee, consisting of five clergymen and five laymen, to select a course of Bible lessons for a series of years, not exceeding seven, which embrace a study of the whole Bible, alternating between the Old Testament and New, semi-annually and quarterly, and that the Convention recommend the adoption of the same to the whole country.

Several speakers addressed the convention, heartily approving the resolutions and advocating their passage. The interest in the subject was so general that it was resolved to continue the discussion on the subject at four o'clock this afternoon.

*Afternoon Session.*—A heavy rain fell about the hour for assembling, which prevented a large attendance, but later in the afternoon the house was filled, especially as the hour approached for discussion of the national series lessons. Various questions of minor importance were discussed.

At four o'clock the Secretary's report was read, after which a song, entitled, "Hold On," was sung by Mr. McGill, of Ireland, after which the subject of the morning was taken up, when earnest and feeling addresses on the subject were heard from Cuppies, of Missouri; Dr. Hatfield, of Cincinnati; Haven, of Connecticut; Jacobs, of Chicago; Davis, of Ohio, and others, after which the question on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Jacobs was put, resulting in an overwhelming majority in favor of the resolution.

The chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of five to investigate and report in the morning as to who shall compose said committee.

A collection was taken up to-day to defray the expenses of the Convention by States, the delegation from each State becoming responsible for the amount subscribed. Some $1,500 were raised.

## SECOND EDITION.

### Four O'Clock.

## FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims.

BRITISH COUNTER CASE.

Fisheries Question.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN PROBLEM.

Bismarck's Ultimatum to France.

LATE JAPANESE NEWS.

Lecture on the United States.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 18.—The following is a synopsis of the case presented at Geneva by the agent on the part of Great Britain:

Part 1 begins by announcing that to the American imputations of hostile motives and insincere neutrality no reply whatever will be offered. England distinctly refuses to enter into a discussion of these insinuations, because it would be inconsistent with her respect, irrelevant to the main issue, and tend to inflame the controversy. England's governing desire is to fulfil, even exceed, her international duties, nor will any reference be made to claims for indirect damages, as correspondence with regard to them is pending between England and the United States. England assumes that the claims are limited to losses occasioned by the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Shenandoah, but does not object to the introduction of the names of nine other rebel cruisers added to the list by the American case. She calls attention to the fact that none of these vessels had previously been mentioned. No award is possible for the depredations of the Boston and Sallie, which are in the list, but are not mentioned elsewhere in the case of the United States, and were probably inadvertently included. The board of arbitration is reminded that its conclusions must be formed on proofs, not allegations, and the evidence must be sifted. The statements of American Consuls are credible when made with regard to facts within their personal knowledge, but they are unreliable when dealing with rumors. The Consuls of the American Government, indiscreetly, shared the irritability generated by the war, and erroneous views throughout the struggle colored their reports. England rejects as evidence the papers captured on the Richmond, their authenticity being doubtful.

Part 2 deals with the American argument. It disputes the proposition that a neutral power is bound, at the request of a belligerent, to enforce its municipal laws, and add to them if they are insufficient. What is thus demanded is due for an appreciable injury resulting from a clear violation of international duty, but is unable to attach a distinct meaning to some of the twelve propositions in the Treaty of Washington, demurs to the exceptionally rigorous application made of these propositions to England. It urges that at the time of the Confederate war the mere sale and delivery of a vessel adapted for war to a belligerent was not a violation of neutrality. Nevertheless, on this point it accepts the rules of the treaty of Washington, not with the overstrained construction put on them by the Government of the United States, but according to their obvious purport. It regrets that the United States should see fit to strain the interpretation of these rules to the utmost possible severity of a person residing abroad who is a partner in an American house under the navigation laws, so long as the owner in whole or in part residing abroad remains a citizen of the United States, and has for and in partnership in the house of trade or a copartnership consisting of citizens of the United States actually carrying on trade in this country.

CATACAZY DISGRACED.

Authentic information has been received from St. Petersburg, to the effect that Catacazy's pension of 3,000 rubles per annum. This pension is stated that said pension will be withdrawn if Catacazy makes any publication or gives new cause for offense.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over West Virginia will move eastwardly over the middle Atlantic States. The area of high barometer and cold will extend over New England during to-night. Clear and partially cloudy weather with easterly winds will prevail very generally from the lakes to the Gulf States and middle Atlantic coasts on Friday, and extend over New England during the day and evening.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

An amendment was incorporated into the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate Committee repealing the eight hour law so far as it applies to the workshops of the various navy yards in this country. The Senate has yet to act on this amendment.

COAST SURVEY.

The House Committee on Appropriations recommend $77,000 for coast survey, the entire amount asked.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April, 16, 1872.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Hancock, of Texas, has proposed in the House a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission of three persons to investigate the extent and character of depredations committed on the Mexican border. This should be done, and also the question of how far, if at all, our own people have depredated on the Mexicans. This subject is one of general interest to the country, and the modest sum of $6,000 proposed to be appropriated for this purpose will be quite as likely to yield a wholesome result as some more expensive investigations which are merely going on. If the time of the present session of Congress. The Mexican bandits are as bad, perhaps, as any of that order of gentry, and if there be not sufficient power in the disorganized Government of Mexico, it is time that additional authority for the outrages charged as taking place on the Texas border, our Government should, with their consent, visit condign punishment upon the murderous hordes that are allowed to be making frequent raids upon our territory. What we first want are the facts in the definite form of testimony duly authorized and reported to the Government.

MORMON TRIALS ENDED.

The Supreme Court yesterday unanimously decided on an appeal to reverse the decision of Judge McKean, in regard to the application of the Mormon law against bigamous conduct to the practice of polygamy. The imprisoned Mormons will all be released, and the Government will hereafter disapprove of all attempts to distort laws made by the local Legislature, with intent to protect crime, and to defeat the punishment thereof. Judge McKean, it is thought, will have leave to resign.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The reply of our Government to the second note of Earl Granville, regarding the disputed claim of consequential damages, is now prepared, and will, no doubt, be sent to the Senate during to-day, and forwarded by Wednesday's steamer. There is no evidence from the delay on this point, that the treaty will not be carried out to its proposed end.

REPORT ON SALE OF ARMS.

The committee to whom was delegated in the House the duty of investigating the alleged sale of arms to the French, yesterday reported that the Secretary of War was authorized to sell arms under resolution of July, 1795; that the money realized therefrom was paid into the Treasury, less the necessary amount for repairs and transfer authorized by the resolution; that no act of the Secretary of War or any subordinate was in conflict with our obligations to neutrals in any way whatever; that there is no testimony showing that any Government officer was interested pecuniarily in the sale, and that the only party benefitted was the Government of the United States, the value of the arms sold approximating $10,000,000.

The report covers about thirty pages of manuscript and reviews the testimony. So here is the end of the House investigation on the sale of arms, and no other end can result from the Senate committee's investigation. It is still continued, and a day or two since a woman was brought into it, from whom great things in the way of sensation testimony was promised by those whose wish regarding evil things done officially by our Government is father to the thought. The woman produced nothing important.

Practically, then, the grand bar of national investigation which was inaugurated chiefly by Carl Schurz, who, with true Iago inspiration, tried to drag down the great Sumner into the abyss of suicidal disgrace along with that of the country of his birth, has proved to be a bubble of airy nothingness.

Truly has the *Post*, the new German paper of New York, said of Senator Schurz:

"We have not been able to discover anything else in his whole vituperative warfare against the administration than the blind fanatical zeal of the party hack who seek to vent spleen and take revenge for personal mortifications. Mr. Schurz has caused a few investigation committees, wasted the time of the Senate in long-winded debates, when law making has been the order of the day instead of speech-making, and the net result of the investigations could not have turned out more damaging to the Senator from Missouri."

THE COMING COMPTROLLER.

Mr. J. H. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, is recognized as the most prominent candidate for appointment to the vacant Comptrollership of the Currency. He is a favorite with Secretary Boutwell, on account of his accurate and general knowledge of all matters pertaining to the business of the Treasury, and as the President has called on the Secretary of the Treasury to nominate a suitable person for appointment, it is quite probable that Mr. Saville will secure the place. It is well known that the Chief Clerkship of the Treasury is, to one of his nervous temperament and intense activity, such a field of labor, that without unusual physical stamina, of which he is not the fortunate possessor, the wearing out of his general health and the rapid decay of his extraordinary mental powers is only a question of time. The office of the Comptroller requires many of the characteristics of the Chief Clerk, among them, knowledge, energy, precision, promptness of decision and of action,—and with such a head to the Currency Bureau there can be no doubt ready and will soon be at work. They are now turning out thirty tons of merchant bar per day, employing 150 men, 15 puddling furnaces and 4 heating furnaces. The iron made at these mills is held in high esteem in the market.

The Soho Iron Works have been making their own blooms for some time, using twelve knobbling fires. These works, in common with some others, have been pressed into the bloom service, by reason of the fact that they could turn out the blooms of a uniform quality, and hence they conclude to make them under their own supervision. They have been using the refinery, for charcoal iron, but suspended its operations for the present, and substitute scrap, for stock. They will resume the use of the refinery within a short time.

The splendid iron front of Palmer's hat store on Wood street was built by Phillips, Marshall & Co. The first story is 17 feet high in the clear, second story 15½ feet, third 14½ feet, fourth 13½ feet, the whole being 42 feet front. It is a very fine piece of work, and it is a noticeable fact that the contract was made on the 1st of December and the work completed and in the building on the 27th of March. The same parties have also just completed the front of the U. P. Publication building, on Ninth street, which is also a fine piece of work, 37½ feet front and four stories high.

The life and energy of a powerful manufacturing company is strongly exemplified in the case of Jones & Laughlins, who have all the machinery, in their recently burned mill, again in full operation, and on a small roll train. The rolls have been at work some time, amid piles of debris and blackened ruins. A new frame has been erected which will soon be enclosed and covered in, and by next week the carpenters shops are also well along under reconstruction. Though but a third, or less, of this immense establishment, that portion of it which has burned seems large enough to have been a mighty affair.

GENERAL.

The Novelty Iron Works, so lately established in Cleveland, have already orders for sixty-four tons to build engines.

The industries of the Lehigh Valley are represented, through the most reliable authority, as being more prosperous and promising than at any time heretofore.

There are 2,782 woolen mills in the United States, of which Massachusetts has 156, Rhode Island 175, Ohio 216. Pennsylvania has 471, of which Philadelphia has 303.

Six furnaces have been added to the Columbia Rolling Mill, also a large engine, and such other additions and facilities as will make this valuable, of their class, as can be found in the country.

The Sandusky Boiler Works, N. H. Moore, are working to their full capacity, turning out marine, stationary and portable boilers—many of the largest class. They use about 250 tons of iron a week.

The Dunbar furnace, which made 1,030 tons in February, made 1,101 tons in March. The additional product is attributed, to some extent, to the use of the McCune water cooler for buyers' breast.

Texas has nineteen, Illinois, are salt works that have a well 1,100 feet deep, in which the brine rises to within 200 feet of the surface, from which it is pumped. The salt is procured by boiling and 40 baurels of it are made daily.

The average rate, or capacity, of Lynn shoe manufactories is 30,000 pairs per week. This statement is hard to believe, but yet if the factories were run up to their greatest capacity they could produce 40,000 cases per month. Lynn was made for shoes, and we are sorry to say that too many of her shoes are shoddy.—Bad shoddy.

The Fulton Machine Works, Sandusky, are now employing 75 men. They manufacture principally stationary boilers and engines, but are also building a portable saw mill which has attained a good reputation in the Northwest. The concern uses 1,200 tons iron, all kinds, and 15 tons brass, per year. The works cover an acre of ground near the corner of Fulton street.

LAST season, Messrs. Redington & Adams, purchased what has long been known as the Forsyth Mine, located near Ottawa city, Canada, and will this year ship quite a large amount of ore to Cleveland, being furnishing Berlien and Marshall, at Whitehall, N. Y. They expect to produce 20,000 tons of ore this season. They also furnish Cascade, Champlain and New York ores, the latter mined in Jefferson county, near Cape Vincent.

Dolly Varden Notes.

Out West West Dolly Vardens are made out of army blankets.

The Dolly Varden cocktail refreshes the Memphian gullet.

A Mississippi lady has ordered a Dolly Varden from Paris by telegraph.

All Dolly Vardens arrive with eager expectation the advent of the Dolly Varden cathartic pill.

Dolly Varden is now said to have been the pretty daughter of a blacksmith, which she wasn't.

A "Dolly Varden" came up from the ranks, was first introduced in flowing cotton chintz for morning wear, and has only recently been promoted to silk and brocade.

The Dolly Varden is simply a bunched up overdress, cut in antique style, and made of any flowered material which most resembles old-fashioned chintz bed-room furniture.

Belle Nilsson negotiated for a Dolly Varden, and is much pleased with its fearful and wonderful construction, but thinks it could accumulated sufficient courage to enable her to wear it.

The French Dolly Varden is called the watteau, which belongs to the same period, and is precisely similar, except that the watteau has generally been worn as a "fancy" dress and made in rich material.

A "Dolly Varden" should never be worn on the street, but in the country, upon occasions they will undoubtedly be adopted by young girls, and will answer admirably for the promenade and the carry visits to the springs at the watering places.

An Item with an Inference.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing from Nassau, N. Y., gives the following picture:

"The consrast of climate was not more striking than the perfect quietude and utter listlessness of Nassau, as compared with the stir and activity of the great city we had left behind us. Surely this is the land of *laissez faire;* these negroes that crowd the wharfs are the mild-eyed melancholy lotos-eaters; and the Government House should be a charmed Castle of Indolence, for nowhere does life seem to be so tranquil and void of obligations."

Nassau enjoys the blessings of British Free Trade, with labor vainly seeking employment at 25 cents per day—no factories, no furnaces, two-thirds of her food and all her clothing imported, cheap fagriet, and the abundant poor half naked. "Eating the lotos" is quite excusable where half the people are glad to make a dinner off a joint of sugar-cane costing a cent.

—The Westbend (Wis.) *Democrat* gives an account of a great freshet in the Milwaukee river. The mill-dam at Westbend was carried away, also two other dams, and considerable damage was done to property along the river.

### EASTER EGGS.

Writing on the pretty French Easter eggs and their origin, and the costly tax they have become to certain circles of Parisian society, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "So long as no further innovation was attempted than selling sugar eggs in lieu of genuine ones, it was well; for a sugar egg when even colored pink and filled with carrawaly comfits is not much to be alarmed at. But one day there appeared an artificer of woe who set himself to blowing out all the yolk and white from an egg, cutting the shell neatly in two, lining the halves with satin, adapting them to each other on the screw-top system and then putting a gold or silver thimble inside. This was the first *oaf a surprise*. It looked like the real thing, and could be set by the donor in the donee's egg-cup without fear of detection, until at the critical moment when the spoon was going to crush through the top everybody round the table would cry out affectionately 'Gare!' and pleasantly mystify the recipient. Of course this ingenious invention cost from twenty to fifty francs and found numerous imitators. Ducks', geese's and swans' eggs were pressed into service as capable of containing not only thimble, but small scissors, needle-case, etc., and of being sold at from five to ten guineas. Then somebody asked why one should not put earrings, sleeve-links, or brooches into the eggs instead of thimbles; and this led to an enterprising jeweller drawing ahead of every one else by fitting up ostrich's eggs as work-boxes, scent-bottle stands, or jewel cases. This jeweller, who deserved well of his kind, worked in the easter-egg trade the same sort of revolution as Victor Hugo and the Romanticists wrought in the drama. Up to that time it had been considered essential to keep up some semblance of respect for probabilities, but from the ostrich-egg day, probabilities were discarded. Eggs appeared measuring a foot in diameter—big chocolate and sugar eggs filled with sweetmeats, or monster eggs filled with toys; or, again, huge mahogany eggs, with brass mountings and feet, to stand up on on end and act as liquor stands or decanters. The people used the Easter egg as a medium for giving presents which they would have had no good excuse for offering at other times; and also for paying off arrears of presents. An august personage very graciously sent one of his Ministers the insignia and patent of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor in an Easter egg; and the late Emperor Duc de Caderousse-Grammont presented an actress with the most stupendous egg on record; it was a colossal wooden thing, painted white, and containing a brougham. They conveyed it along the boulevards in a cart to the delight of the admiring crowds, and it was the nine days' wonder of that Easter.

"There must have been people who hoped that the collapse of the Empire would have entailed that of the Easter egg; but they were mistaken. Last year confectioners, jewellers and nick-nack shops are as full of eggs as ever, and the only difference between to-day and two years ago seems to be that the tradesmen have drawn from their country's woes further inspiration in the egg connexion, and have added about ten per cent. all round on the prices of former inventions. Thus, a Parisian bachelor who has dined out this winter, and feels himself bound to give eggs, has only to set out on a bible of inspection, and he may choose either a stuffed hen, life size, sitting on a nest of twelve eggs, each containing a silver egg-cup; or a stuffed turkey, whose upper half comes off, and discloses a berceaunette with a baby's layette complete; or an unpretending pheasant's egg with an emerald ring inside; or, more unpretending still, a little wren's egg with a set of studs; or, if he be bent on gratifying a lady whose tastes are author-like, a smooth ebony egg that slips into the pocket like a darning ball, and contains inkstand, pens, sand-pepper, wafers, and pencil. To be sure, he may choose nothing, argue that he is not rich, that eggs are an abuse, and that he emptied his pockets to feed his friends with sweetmeats at Carnival-tide. But in this case he had better go and admire the monuments of London for a fortnight, or proceed to Rome to see whether the Holy Week festivities there have degenerated, and when he returns he will find that he was not the only one to be moved by private affairs. Even then, however, let him not be surprised if society watches him for some time with a cool and guarded eye as one inclined to make light of those beneficial observances which raise men above dumb brutes."

### The English Navy.

It has long been known that, while the United States has an imposing fleet on paper, it has but few ships fit for actual service, the majority of its vessels either being in ordinary or so unseaworthy that they are only fitted for coast defence; but it is not generally known that the British navy, comparatively, is not much better off. Lord Lennox has completely surprised the English people by his statement with regard to the efficiency of their navy, made in the course of the debate on the naval estimates for the current year, according to Lord Lennox, the English fleet numbers 55 iron-clads, 38 wooden line-of-battle ships, 26 paddle frigates and sloops, and 76 gunboats. Of these 55 iron-clads, 3 are mere turret ships, 7 are mere stop-gaps, 3 or 4 are only floating batteries, and several others are useful only for harbor purposes, being unseaworthy. Of the 38 wooden line-of-battle ships, there are only 29 available for service. Of the 26 frigates and sloops, some are very old and others only fit for harbor service. The same limitations are applied to about 18 out of the 76 gunboats, while 28 more are either rotton or rotting. Of these heads, Lord Lennox maintains that the nominal strength of the fleet must be reduced by at least half in order to get at its real strength.

### Not Born to be Drowned.

On the 9th, a strange looking object was seen in the river opposite Muscatine, Iowa, and some men went out with a boat to see what it was. It proved to be a man holding on the handle of a trunk. His name was Frank Stampel. He was journeying on the river in a skiff in search of work, when his craft sprung a leak, and finally sank. He had been in the water between two and three hours, and was very nearly dead from exhaustion. He said that he was the only one rescaped alive from a vessel that was wrecked on Lake Erie, and gave the date and name of the vessel, which corresponded with known facts.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO OIL MEN.—WHEREAS, LETTERS PATENT have been taken out by the undersigned for the manufacturing of Carbon Oil, under which Carbon Oil can be manufactured near one dollar per barrel cheaper than under the old system, all information will be given by calling on or writing to

JAMES MILLER,
apl5:p26-MWF 58 Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

NOTICE TO PERSONS WHO ARE using or about to use Reedy's Patent Holsting Machine not to contract with Jno Kennedy or his Agents of Chicago, Illinois, as the same is an infringement on letters Patent granted to me, and the said Kennedy is now in the U. S. Court, Chicago, Ill., in the United States Court. Persons who may use the Holster we will look to them for value of Machine, &c.

H. J. REEDY, & CO., 128 East 8th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
apl5:p39

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC shall more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested, to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH,
feb inspector

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

**County, State, Poor and Work-House Taxes for 1872,**

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1872.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

**For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their taxes.**

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

## Ten Per Cent. Added

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
apl5:no6-dAW

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT—GOOD, CONVENIENT and commodious Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply at 43 Anderson street, Allegheny City. apl7:p62

## POLITICAL.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH R. OXLEY,
ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican Convention. apl7:n56

FOR ASSEMBLY,
HARRY W. HORBACH,
Of Wilkins township, will be a candidate for Representative in the Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican Convention. apl7:n66-dAS

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO. have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasury in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. REED,
Treasurer.
Sharpsburg, April 8, 1872. ap6-n69-TTH18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

M'KEE, MURPHY & CO.,

59 Mark et Street,

Have now in Store, and are Receiving Daily, every article usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods House.

Their Stock is now very Large and Complete, and they are prepared to offer great inducements to cash or short time buyers.

McKEE, MURPHY & CO.,

59 Market Street.

*ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer MURILLO, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 25th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & CLINGWOOD, Agents.

RESOLUTION DIRECTING VIEWERS to report to Councils on repaving of Penn avenue. Resolved, By Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, That the Board of Viewers of Second Improvements are hereby directed and authorized to enquire and report to Councils whether the repaving of Penn avenue with wood pavement and Passenger Railway Company, and of both sides of roadway, from centre rails of track of said Company to curb line, from said

# DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

*OFFICIAL PAPER*
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING,.....H. M. LONG,
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

## Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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| Single subscribers | $1 50 |
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Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.


## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼@96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111@111¼.

IN order to advance science, Congress has very wisely appropriated $50,000, that proper observations may be made on the occasion of the transit of Venus.

WEST POINT is a costly institution to the country, requiring about a quarter of a million dollars for running expenses per year, but one good soldier, such as Grant proved himself to be, supplied by that military college, amply repays the expenditure.

PHILADELPHIA is to get one and a half million dollars for her new United States public buildings. Now, since her amount has been settled upon, we hope the Committee will take into consideration the claims put forward for an appropriation for like purpose by Pittsburgh.

THE SEVERAL BILLS introduced into Congress providing for the preservation of the woods and the planting of trees on the public domains, will meet with hearty commendation. There is no good reason for thinking that we shall run short of timber for years to come, but it will do no harm to take care of the present forests and to plant new ones.

CHARLES READE, the novelist, has a peculiar penchant for obtaining cheap notoriety and gratuitous advertising. Because some five English journals criticized in no very flattering manner his book "Shilly—Shally," he plunges into a court of justice and brings action of libel against all of them. An author who can stand nothing but fulsome laudations should retire from the field of literature.

THE COLORED PEOPLE are grateful in their natures. They seldom forget a kindness and are always ready to reciprocate one recived. It is, therefore, not very surprising that they should now stand so solidly together in the Republican ranks, and so wide apart from the treacherous leaders who are endeavoring to break up the party that gave their race freedom and civil rights. They are as true to-day, as a mass, to republicanism as they were grateful and rejoiced when the chains of slavery were broken and cast at their feet during the rebellion.

AS THE TIME for holding the National Republican Convention draws near, the merits of the different candidates are discussed, with their relative bearings upon the canvass. In this portion of the State, we believe, the feeling, up to this time, is universal among Republicans that General Grant shall head the ticket. As to the Vice-Presidency, there is some little difference of opinion, a few desiring the nomination of Wilson, of Massachusetts, others preferring Wilson, of Iowa, some Scott, of this State, but the preponderating sentiment appears to favor the renomination of the ticket of 1868, with which a grand victory was achieved. Grant and Colfax, we are well satisfied, would please the majority of our people, and unless some better reason than any yet furnished is given for making a change, we incline to the belief that this will be the ticket, and with it we can again sweep the country triumphantly. The nomination of Colfax appears to be demanded by the West, and particularly by Indiana, his home. He has made a most excellent officer, coming fully up to the highest expectations indulged in, and we have yet seen no good reason for dropping him from the ticket. Grant and Colfax!—there is magic in the cry, and under this banner we hope to win the coming struggle.

THE IMMENSE, enthusiastic meeting of the true Republicans in New York on Wednesday evening has a significance which will be admitted by all. Following closely on the heels of the so-called Liberal gathering, in which many, not hitherto claimed as Republicans, participated, and endorsed by the best and strongest of the party, it has proved a genuine crusher to the hopes of the sore-head faction, who thought such a popular outpouring of the masses was impossible. The enthusiasm was unbounded, exceeding anything of the kind ever seen since the war closed, and demonstrated that General Grant is still the favorite of the people. This meeting will be followed by others, in different portions of the country, and we imagine that Greeley and Trumbull will soon realize that they are not with the masses, in their attempt to defeat his re-election. On the other hand the Liberals were not happy in their platform, adopted at the recent New York meeting. Some of the journals favorable to the Cincinnati Convention denounce it in bitter terms, among them the New York *Post*, which goes so far as to call it a platform of deceitful generalities, instead of principles. Others openly state that if the larger gathering, imitate the minature affair at New York, they must be counted out. It will be found a difficult thing to make a harmonious whole out of the incongruous elements which will assemble at the Liberal camp. The speeches of Wilson, Morton and Sickles at the recent meeting were among the best they ever uttered, and abounded in stirring periods, conceived in good taste and in a spirit of harmony and conciliation. We yet hope that our entire party will become united in support of the ticket given us by the Philadelphia Convention.

FROM the Chicago *Tribune*, a journal which regards everthing American as necessarily wrong, *because* it is American, we take the following extract: "We exclaim at the enormous grants of money to the Royal Family, but it is declared that the interest of the money spent on the New York Court House would pay these annual grants. The *Mail* quotes a New York architect as authority for the statement that Garvey's plastering bills would 'rejuvenate Westminster Hall, St. Paul's, and half the Tower.' Such comparisons may or may not be true. The relative cost of a Government is of little moment, as long as the money is wisely expended." Now we presume that the writer had some idea in his head when he wrote this, but it must have been mislaid so that he could not get at it. It is very well to know that the cost of the Royal family is equal to the interest of the cost of the New York Court House. It might also be well to say that the President's salary is only about one-eighth as much as Trinity Church cost, or for that matter, that Miss Flora McFlimsey's nothing-to-wear costs considerably more than the costume of the King of the Cannibal Islands. What rhyme or reason is there in comparing the cost of a royal family with the price of a committee-built structure? If the odium of comparsions be desired, why not contrast equivalents? Set the Government monies paid to the Royal family of England beside the Government funds paid to the President of the United States. Compare the cost of the Houses of Parliament in London, which are an acknowledged botch and must be rebuilt ere long, with the cost of the New York Court House if you will! Compare the stealings of the English public service with ours; but don't—unless you have the Yankee-phobia like the Chicago *Tribune*—go to work and say that a notorious thief in England stole $1,500 but here in America President Grant gets $25,000. Don't try to induce people to believe a lie by remarking that the whole Government of Monaco is carried on for less money than is spent by a single department of the Government of the United States. "No; be just, be just, be just," as some enthusiast has remarked, and if you must place things near enough together to invite comparison say: There was so much wickedness in Sodom that it was destroyed by fire and brimstone. There was a paper called the *Tribune* published in Chicago and that city was destroyed by fire.

### A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, has written another letter to the *Independent* on the Geneva arbitration, in which he "changes front," and advises that the American claim for indirect damages, growing out of "a prolongation of the war" should be abandoned. In his former letter, referred to at the time by the GAZETTE, he argued directly opposite to his present position, and he writes this one, as he says, after having seen the British case, and in the interests of harmony and the wise policy of arbitration. In other words Mr. Woolsey imagines that arbitration (as it too often turns out,) means compromise. He gives no reason for asking the withdrawal of the claim for indirect damages, except that he believes the claim will not be allowed by the Geneva Commission; and it were better to withdraw it now, than be compelled to abide by a flat refusal of the Board to grant the claim. This appears to our minds like the quientessence of pedagogism. What in the name of reason was the difficulty between England and the United States referred to arbitrators for, if it was not for the express purpose of deciding perplexing questions of difference which had sprung up between these two nations, one of which was the measure of damages to which we were entitled from Great Britain, in consequence of the detriment and loss occasioned us by their perfidious and unfriendly conduct? Now, shall we withdraw a claim because forsooth it may not be allowed? Every good lawyer asks for more than he really expects, hoping that what is cut off from his claim, may leave all that is genuine untouched. What possible harm can attend the refusal of the Geneva Commission to grant the claim for indirect damages? America affirms it as proper and just; England denies. Who shall decide between them? The question, now that it has been raised, ought to be settled for all time. Whether damages in such cases shall be measured by the actual money loss incurred by direct attack, or whether a claim can be recovered for indirect or constructive loss, by prolongation of the war, by increase of insurance rate, and other similar causes, ought to be settled one way or the other, and that too by the Geneva Commission. Should the decision be against the United States on these items in their case, it would not prejudice the rest of the case; but should the opinions of CHARLES SUMNER, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, CALEB Cushing, Bancroft Davis, and (originally) of Mr. Woolsey himself, with a host of others, in this matter, be coincided with by the members of the Board of Arbitrators, it would not only result largely to the pecuniary benefit of this country, but at the same time would decide the matter forever. Neutral nations might, thereafter, stop and count the cost before lending assistance to rebels in an attempt to overthrow or disrupt a friendly power. England would, in all human probability, thereafter never permit the fitting out of privateers or cruisers in her harbors in the interest of a rebellion against the lawful authority ot a nation with which she was at peace.

There is a principle involved, too, in the position of the United States, which President Woolsey overlooks, and on the grounds of expediency alone, advises that our claim for indirect losses be withdrawn. He does not insist that that portion of the claim is illegal or improper, but simply that it will not be paid. To withdraw it now from the case as presented to the Board, would be to admit that it should not have been originally incorporated. This is not admitted or even claimed; on the contrary, it is denied; by withdrawing it now would sacrifice the principle on the grounds of expediency.

### MALICIOUS SLANDERS.

It appears like an almost thankless task to attempt to deny the false and malicious slanders, put forth, almost daily, by the Democracy, for the purpose of injuring General Grant in the minds of the people. As fast as one lie is nailed, another is coined and published with the same intent. So utterly wanting is all truthful evidence, tending to the injury of the President, that plain unmistakable lying is resorted to, with such bare-faced-ness, and pertinacity that many might be led to believe, were the truth not given. One of the most flagrant and despicable of these malicious slanders, was that one, "made out of whole cloth," which referred to minister Cramer, and which has so often been refuted that we should apologize to our readers for again referring to it were the following evidence not of such a nature, that we choose to produce it in order to show the depth of depravity to which the President's enemies have sunk, and the reckless and criminal way in which they coin lies, when truth is wanting.

It is well known that the United States Minister to Denmark is a Mr. Cramer, a brother-in-law of President Grant, a very worthy and highly esteemed Christian gentleman, an appointee, not of the present administration, but of President Johnson. Mr. Charles H. Wolff, a leading merchant of Cincinnati, has written a letter to the *Gazette*, in which a complete contradiction to the absurd stories is given, and Minister Cramer is wholly and satisfactoriiy vindicated. In reference to the character of the witness, the *Gazette* says: "Mr. Wolff's statements, to those who know him, need no endorsement at our hands. His own name is sufficient to satisfy his acquaintances that he would not write a line to defend any man if he believed him guilty of the least of the many acts that have been charged against Mr. Cramer." From the letter of Mr. Wolff we learn that Mr. Cramer was appointed Consul to Copenhagen several years before General Grant was elected President, and that he had subsequently been made Minister, on the petition of a large number of leading merchants and business men of Cincinnati and New York,—his intimate personal friends and business acquaintances,—who testified to his eminent fitness, past services and conduct. So much for the charge of nepotism in this instance.

In regard to the slanders against the Minister, the testimony of Mr. Wolff is especially clear and valuable. The stories which have been put in circulation against him are too numerous and absurd to occupy a place in our columns, and we shall speak only with reference to the one which charged him with reading offensive dispatches on the Cataczay matter at a diplomatic dinner, given by the German minister. Mr. Wolff is authority for saying that the latter gentleman distinctly and unequivocally denies that any such proceedings ever occurred at his house, at a dinner, or at any other time, as reported. Nor has the Russian Government ever sent a circular note to the Berlin Government on the subject, as charged by the correspondent who fabricated the story. The entire report is unfounded in every particular, and was invented through malicious spite, to injure the President and Minister Cramer, and revenge the fall of Cataczay. Mr. Wolff, we might add briefly, denies all the other statements made against Cramer: that the Danish Government demanded his recall (branded by the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs as a falsehood); that he frequents improper places; that his wife dresses more gaily than a princess, and other frivolous and foolish stuff. And yet the Democratic journals have swallowed these lies at one gulp, and for weeks have been busily repeating them in exaggerated form, hoping thereby to injure the President. Could baseness stoop to meaner work? Mr. Wolff closes his letter as follows:

The motive of writing this brief defense is simply one of humanity. Holding no office, nor wanting any either, for myself or any relation or friend, with no political aspirations, not having even interested myself especially in behalf of any one, excepting the subject of this article, and in his case being fully satisfied, and feeling so now, that the right man was being sent to the right places. Time will prove or disapprove everything. Is it not time that the American press, so powerful for good or evil, should pause before publishing defamatory matter against even political opponents? And will it not be well to institute some inquiry as to who is the responsible party that controls the Associated Press dispatches in Europe, and not permit him with impunity to ruin the character of our representative Ministers abroad, whose children may only inherit the character their parents leave them?

### MORSE AS AN ARTIST.

**"Porte Crayon's" Experience with Him.**

A writer in the Washington *Capital* relates the following conversation with Colonel Strother (Porte Crayon) upon Professor Morse:

Strother said: "I knew Morse very well. I took lessons under him in drawing and painting. I first saw him when he was a competitor for the remaining panel in the rotunda of the Capitol. I thought then he ought to have had it. I think so yet. He was not a great artist, but he was enough one to save us from ridicule. The job was given to Mr. Powell. General Schenck did that. The General probably did not know one picture from another, but Mr. Powell was his constituent and he believed, did Schenck, that something in the way of art should be done for the Miami bottom, so he worked at it till he got the commission."

"And one day," said we, "Congress will give General Schenck permission to remove that terrible product of the Miami bottom. But about Morse."

"Well, I engaged to become his pupil, and subsequently went to New York and found him in a room on University Place. He had three other pupils, and I soon found that our professor had very little patronage. I paid my fifty dollars; that settled for one quarter's instruction. Morse was a faithful teacher, and took as much interest in our progress, more indeed than we did ourselves. But he was very poor. I remember that when my second quarter's pay was due him it did not come as soon as expected, and one day the professor came in and said, courteously:

"'Well, Strother, my boy, how are we off for money?'

"'Why, Professor,' I answered, 'I am sorry to say I have been disappointed; but I expect a remittance next week.'

"'Next week,' he repeated sadly; 'I shall be dead by that time.'

"'Dead, sir!'

"'Yes, dead of starvation.'

"I was distressed and astonished. I said hurriedly, 'Would ten dollars be of any service?'

"'Ten dollars would save my life; that is all that it would do.'

"I paid the money, all that I had, and we dined together. It was a modest meal, but good, and after we had finished he said:

"'This is my first meal for twenty-four hours, Strother, don't be an artist. It means beggary. Your life is dependent upon people who know nothing of your art, and care nothing for you. A house dog lives better, and the very sensitiveness that stimulates him to work keeps him alive to suffering.'

"I remained with Professor Morse three years, and then we separated. Some years after I met him on Broadway one day. He was about the same as before, a trifle older, and perhaps somewhat ruddier. I asked him how he was getting on with his painting, and he told me that he had abandoned it; that he had something better, he believed, and told me about his proposed telegraph. I accompanied him to his room, and there found several miles of wire twisted about, and the battery, which he explained to me. His pictures, finished and unfinished, were lying about covered with dust. Shortly after Congress made an appropriation, and Morse was on the high road to wealth and immortality."

"'Colonel; was he anything of an artist?'

"'Not a man of genius. He was conscientious and accurate, but his work lacked that something which genius only can give.'

"'Do you believe that he really invented the telegraph?'

"'Yes, and no; he told me that on a voyage from Europe he had heard talk on board ship between an Englishman and a Frenchman about the possibility of such a thing, and when he found after that he must starve as a painter, he took the hint and worked out the telegraph. I suppose this is really the history of all great inventions. They are the results of long mental processes, experiments, and accident, and generally announced in three or four quarters at once. It was so with the steamboats, and probably every other great discovery. And this is becoming more common every day."

### English Misery.

The strike of the Warwickshire agricultural laborers seems to have had reason for it, if they are no better off than their Essex brother, who tells his story in the *Daily Telegraph*. For fifteen years this honest fellow has worked at the same master ten hours daily, at the munificent wages of eighteen pence a day. On this he had to support himself, a wife and three children. The wife's labor adds to these scanty resources two shillings, and one of the children earns two pence more a week. For his cottage he pays four pounds per annum. Naturally, poor Hodge's fare on this income has not been precisely luxurious. For breakfast he has generally a bread and water mess, "and, if we have it, a cold potato." His dinner "is a boiled dumpling, with potatoes and onions in it," and he is fain to make his supper on a cup of tea, a bit of bread, "a tiny bit of cheese, (if we have it) and, for a treat, an onion." He can never "get beef or mutton, but sometimes a pig's pluck"—say six times a year." What would an American farm-hand think of having to live himself, and to bring up a family, on "boiled dumplings, with potatoes and onions?" Or is it any wonder that the majority of the men at the Warwickshire meetings are described as being stunted-looking and with small limbs and shrunken muscles? Labor nourished on dumplings, one would think, could not be of a very sturdy sort.

### The Best Way to Kill a Man.

Since men of eminent learning have come to the belief that a head, after being severed from a body, retains consciousness, and suffers exquisite agony for some hours, it is meet that this same question should be decided in relation to hanging. It is difficult to see why the reasoning in the former case does not apply with even greater force to the latter, inasmuch as the axe instantly destroys all connection between body and head, while the rope merely weakens this connection. If anything can kill instantly, it is the Spanish instrument of the garrote, in which the turn of a screw sends a sharp steel rod into the spinal cord. Humanity demands that the punishment of crime should not be needlessly severe. If we wisely decide to kill, we should kill as quickly and painlessly as may be. To do this the garrote seems far preferable to any mode of execution yet discovered,—provided it be true that the head endures pain after severance from the body.

### An Effective Weapon.

Mr. Lay of the navy, has invented a torpedo, which is now before Congress, and for which he asks one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, provided it does all he claims for it. He proposes to be able to send it out two miles at sea, keep it under perfect control from the shore by electricity, and direct it under a ship and blow it up, or to let it proceed one mile and cause it to return without exploding, showing the perfect control he has over the infernal machine. It is proposed that a board of naval officers shall examine it and certify that it has all the merits claimed. If what is said of the machine is true, it will create a complete revolution in naval warfare and provide another means of defence against a foreign invasion. As naval officers would have to use it in time of war, they oppose its adoption unless the most perfect tests are made by experienced officers.—*Washington Republican.*

### Coal in Sweden.

An important discovery has been made in Sweden. An extensive coal-bed of remarkable depth and excellent quality has been struck near Raus, in Schonen. An enterprising company formed some time ago was encouraged by promising geological indications to institute borings, but the first results were hardly satisfactory. At a depth of 566 feet eleven strata of coal in all were deem pierced, but none of these exceeded 1¼ feet. Five feet farther down, however, a bed was struck with a thickness of 8¼ feet. The borings have been continued, and are believed to prove satisfactorily the existence of an extensive coal-bed. The shares of the company have consequently risen at a bound from 100 to 700, and great schemes are already afoot for monopolizing the Eastern markets.

### SHORT ITEMS.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S daughters are classed among the most elegantly dressed ladies in London.

THE Bellefonte *Watchman* warmly urges the nomination of Colonel A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

"BUY your vaccine virus here," says an apothecary's window in New York, "our calf is a great deal sicker than that of any other establishment."

AN impecunious suicide in Lynn, Mass., sponged on the proprietor of a gun store for a free death, asking him to load a revolver which he wished to buy, that he might try it.

NEGOTIATIONS with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a line of steamers between Italy and Asia are nearly concluded, and the results arrived at are stated to be satisfactory.

A VIRGINIAN met death in a singular manner the other day. He felt unwell, leaned against a picket fence, fainted, fell forward with his head between two pickets and choked to death.

SMALL-POX still prevails in Brooklyn, New York, and New York City; a dozen deaths per day in the latter. The deaths by this disease in Philadelphia, last week, were under one hundred.

A DOG was observed in Dubuque leading his intoxicated master towards home. He caught him by the collar while falling several times, and preserved the superior being from serious injury.

IS IT true that gentlemen are going to wear Dolly Varden vests and pantaloons for summer wear? Won't it be gay when everybody looks like a piece of perambulating upholstered furniture!

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY, of Yale College, prints a denial that he favors the American case as submitted to the Geneva arbitrators, but on the contrary, condemns it, and always has since he first saw the entire text.

JOHN B. GOUGH fell asleep while going from Boston to Lowell Wednesday evening, and rode past his destination to Tyngsboro. It cost him $20 to get back in time to fill his engagement to lecture on "Will it Pay?"

OF THE gloomiest of practical jokes, the worst one was that of sending all the undertakers of New York to a house in the Bowery last Monday on a false order. It was far more mournful for the hearse drivers than any funeral.

THE New Orleans *Times* says: "When the Governor of Louisiana left New Orleans he was all war.' When he arrived at Washington he was all 'moth,' fluttering timorously about the light which burns at the White House."

THE Chicago *Evening Post* says:

How doth the Georgian crocodile
Ope wide his horrid snout,
And swallow up menageries
For us to write about.

AN unusual occurrence is reported from the Taylorsville shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company. Although the region is exclusively anthracite, the miners have struck a well of burning gas, a portion of which is used in lighting the mines.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE man committed suicide last week, at the age of threescore and ten, for the reason that he could not reform his dissipated habits, and felt sure that they would blast his career in life should they become rooted by many more years' indulgence.

TWO or three academic students recently took some young ladies into the Sheffield Scientific School Observatory to gaze at the pale moon. One of the latter, observing through the telescope the jagged ends of the orb exclaimed; "Oh, how divine! If looks exactly like Hamburg edging!"

DURING the conference at Worcester the following dialogue was overheard between two newsboys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here all together?" "Why," answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to exchange sermons with each other."

A BROOKLYN lady, whose husband has an unpleasant habit of railing at her, has hit upon the plan of railing in her servants when he begins to let out his temper, and then turning to him and saying sweetly: "Now, my dear, please go on with your remarks." He doesn't go on, at least not as he began.

AT a late meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, Professor Vanderweyde exhibited artificial musk, made by treating blood in a peculiar manner. By adding little hairs, such as are found in genuine musk, the deception is so complete that it cannot be detected even by the microscope.

ABOUT the finest specimen of neological English which we have seen lately, we find in *The Chicago Tribune*. What do our readers think of this for a caption: "Yesterday's Fires.—Numerous Conflagrations Squelched in their Incipiency." How glad we are that Dr. Rush, once the great foe of newspapers, is n't alive to read that.

DR. OSCAR LIEBRICH, the inventor of hydrate of chloral, has introduced a new organic compound called croton-chloral, by which the head may be rendered insensible while the other parts of the body remain unaffected. It therefore promises to produce all the good effects of hydrate of chloral without any drawbacks being attached to its judicious use.

IF GOD should put suddenly into money, or its representative, the power to return to its rightful owner, there is not a bank or a safety deposit that would not have its sides blown out; and parchments would rip, and gold would shoot, and mortgages would rend, and beggars would get horses, and stock-gamblers would go to the almshouse.—[Rev. T. D. Talmage.

SUPPOSE the rebel army of Virginia had taken a fancy to put Gen. Meade at its head, which would have changed its policy, Meade or the rebel army? How much would Charles Francis Adams or B. Gratz Brown as President be able to do for Republicanism with the whole Democratic party and a minute fraction of Republicans to back him, and a Cabinet composed of Seymour, Pendleton, Hendricks, and company?

A COMMITTEE of German savans having reported to the Emperor that in cases of decapitation the head retains its consciousness for several hours, a decree has been issued abolishing that style of capital punishment. If the comic man of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* were to go to Germany now and get off some of his jokes, they would either strangle or shoot him." The Chicago *Post* has done worse than that, it has adopted our jokes, and we must admit that it treats them exactly as if it were their father.

HENRY MEIGGS, the American contractor, seems to be establishing an enviable reputation in South America as a man of enterprise and benevolent deeds. It is now stated that he has purchased a large portion of the suburbs of Lima, and that his intention is to immediately erect a large number of convenient cottages for persons of moderate means, and on an improved plan. He is also about to establish a journal, not for any special or partisan purposes, but for the furtherance of the broad, material interests of Spanish America.

THE Leisurely Sauntere of *Hearth and Home* talks thus of "Exhausted Receivers": "The world is full of them! The more you give them the more exhausted they become. I gave that lame man a penny yesterday, but he looks much lamer this morning. Yesterday he had a wooden prop under one knee. To-day he has turned both feet up, and he is walking on stilts in a new fashion. The more you give the more exhausted he becomes. I dare not contribute anything to-day, for I know it will encourage him to saw off his arms before morning."

CINCINNATI is so growing in importance that the need of a new hotel is greatly felt there, and the want is to be at once supplied, or promises to be, three hundred thousand dollars of the necessary stock having been already subscribed. "The May Convention," says the *Commercial*, "will again illustrate our lack of public houses such as add to the attractions of other cities." Indeed, it is the opinion of the same newspaper that Cincinnati is "the natural city of National Conventions," and that when the new hotel is built, all such Conventions will be held there simply as a matter of course.

ACCORDING to the Scranton *Republican* the miners in the Bellevue shaft have a veritable ghost in their mine. The ghost is represented as being about six feet high, composed of white, thin, vapory substance, and moves about through the chambers, appearing first to one gang of men and then to another. Pistols have been fired at him, and although many shots have passed through him, yet he seems invulnerable to pistol balls. He has frightened the mules, driven men from their chambers, threatened individual persons, and produced a general consternation among the workmen. All attempts to catch him have proved abortive, and he is getting to be a decided nuisance.

IF WE ARE to believe the Missouri *Republican's* correspondent, this is the way in which New York concert-goers make room: "Spying a friend always ready for a hint, standing almost exhausted a little in advance, Lady No. 1 shrieked out: 'Why Mrs. Hudson, you here! This is the first time since Johnny got the small-pox that I've seen you out.' Mrs. Hudson (?) takes the cue, and yells back: 'Yes, poor little fellow, and my cook was taken down last night, that makes five of my family sick with that dreadful disease, but then I must see Parepa.' A very decided movement in all directions greets this sally, and the maneuvers of the Hudson family afford them breathing room and opportunity to draw front without losing their back-hair."

### Disgraceful, if True.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from a refugee Communist, giving an account of his sufferings. On May 29, 1871, after four days of hideous suffering on the plain of Satory, during which 60 prisoners died from the weather, he was sent with 600 others in cattle trucks to Lorient, where he was confined on board an old man-of-war, without bed or covering, except an old rug full of insects; and here he remained nine months, fed on rations so small that many died of starvation, and the majority were attacked with scurvy. At last the writer was sent to Paris, and thence, after a stay of five hours, dismissed to Boulogne, where he was thrust on board a steamer for Folkestone, where he arrived absolutely destitute. He does not appear to have been handcuffed, but the rest of his story exactly bears out the statement of Mr. F. Harrison, that M. Thiers is ridding himself of batches of Communists by forcing them, handcuffed, in rags and destitute, on board the steamers for England, "about as serious an outrage," says the London *Examiner*, "as this country ever sat silent under."


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock; and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Beller, Solicitor.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

## GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities. Among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great Inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them,

Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,

And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

## WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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## REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
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## Wattles & Sheafer,

There is no Better TIMEKEEPERS.




Over 800 in Use on THE PENNA. R. R.

Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

## WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT 42½ CENTS,

Striped Japanese Silks.

At 50c. Japanese Silks,
At 56c. Japanese Silks,
At 60c. Japanese Silks,
At 70c. Japanese Silks,
At 75c. Japanese Silks,
At 12½c. Plain Gray Poplins.
At 18¾c. Gray Striped Poplins.
At 23½c. Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 25c. Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 44 and 50c. Black Alpacas, extra good value.

A LARGE STOCK.
ALL COLORS.

AT 8½ CENTS,

Fast Colored Prints,

NEW SPRING STYLES.

At 6½c. Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c. Yard Wide Bleached Shirting Muslin.
At 15c. Yard Wide Bleached Shirting Muslin, an extra good bargain.
At 30, 37½ and 50c. Damask Towels, extra fine quality, large sizes.
At 15c. for TWO all Linen Huck Towels.
At 40 and 50c. Men's Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c. Lace Collars, and a large assortment all grades.

SOME EXTRA BARGAINS IN

WHITE CORSETS,
HEMSTITCHED AND FANCY
Handkerchiefs,
Swiss and Lace Undersleeves,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

STRAW GOODS.

SPRING STYLES

LADIES' AND MISSES HATS,

In Leghorn, Milan, Pedal and Rough and Ready Braids.

Fine Flowers and Feathers, Pom Poms, Ornaments, &c.

O. B. and Gros Grain Ribbons, all widths and shades.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,

SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN.

Black and Colored Silk Parasols, with white, black and colored linings.
Latest Novelties in Pongee Silks.
Buff Ginghams in all sizes and styles.
Also, a complete line of Black Silk Sun Umbrellas.

Lama and Thread Lace,

PARASOL COVERS.

Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Neck Ribbons,

Blond and Swiss Ruffling and Ruching for the Neck in Latest Styles.

KID GLOVES.

Complete line of Alexandre, Harris and Herz Seamless Kids in Black, Medium and Opera Shades, 1, 2, 4 and 6 Buttons.

Also, a full assortment of Black, Medium and Opera Shades, at $1 per pair for one button, and $1.25 and $1.50 for two buttons.

Elegant assortment of Ladies' and Misses

Silk and Lisle Gloves,

FOR SPRING WEAR.

☞Spring Goods arriving every day at

HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL,
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## A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

ARE NOW OFFERING MANY VERY

Handsome Novelties
IN
New Spring Goods,

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Dolly Varden Chintzes,
Dolly Varden Reps,
Parisian Cloths, Princess Cloths,
Mikado Stripes, Cram Stripes,
Black and White Mohairs,
Blue Mohairs, White Alpacas,
Plain Mixed Mohairs,
Gray Mohairs, Japanese Silks,
Japanese Cloths,
Plain Japanese Poplins.

A BARGAIN.

AT 45c., ONE CASE

Japanese Cloth,

Equal in appearance and wear to Japanese Silks.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
White Cotton Trimmings,
Metternich Trimming,
Real and Imitation Laces,
Black Guipure Laces,
Silk Fringes, all shades,
Black Silk Gimps,
Lace Collars and Handk'fs,
Linen Collars and Cuffs.

We desire to call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our Stock of

BLACK ALPACAS
AND MEDIUM PRICED
Dress Goods.

We have one of the purest stocks in this market and at prices as low as any.

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C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
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OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.

Buyers are Invited to Call.
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Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## New Spring Goods

AT

## WM. SEMPLE'S.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Dress Goods,
Colored Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Silks,
Trimming Silks and Satins.

Mourning Dress Goods.

Black Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Fancy Spring Shawls,
Shoulder Scarfs,
Neck Ties and Scarfs.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

White Goods,
Honeycomb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Vestibule and Curtain Laces,
Carpets and Oil Cloths.

New Cassimeres,
JEANS, &C.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekee

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**Robinson Brothers,**
BANKERS,
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Buy and sell all kinds of
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**Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
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Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
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BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
**Interest Allowed on Deposits.**
☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold. JAMES T. BRADY & CO.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

Robinson Bros., No. 48 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by wire:

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds—1871 | 116 | 116 |
| 5-20—1862 | 113¾ | 113⅞ |
| " 1864 | 113¾ | 113⅞ |
| " 1865 | 114¼ | 114⅜ |
| " 1865 new | 112⅝ | 112⅞ |
| " 1867 | 113¾ | 113⅞ |
| " 1868 | 113⅝ | 114⅛ |
| 10-40s | 109¾ | 109⅞ |
| Currency 6's | 115⅝ | 115⅞ |
| Gold | 111 | 111 |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 99¼ | 98⅜ |
| Do Scrip | 93¾ | 92¾ |
| Erie | 63½ | 62¾ |
| Reading | | 96¾ |
| Lake Shore | 97¼ | 96 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 92 | 92 |
| Rock Island | 113⅝ | 112⅞ |
| Chicago & N. W. | 83 | 81⅜ |
| Do. Preferred | 95½ | 95¾ |
| St. Paul, Common | 63¼ | 62¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 81¼ | 81⅜ |
| Wabash | 78¾ | 79 |
| Do. Preferred | 38¾ | 38⅝ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 49¼ | 48⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 67¾ | 67⅝ |
| West. Union Telegraph | 74⅜ | 75⅝ |
| Adams Express | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| American Express | 72⅝ | 73¼ |
| U. S. Express | 74 | 74 |
| Wells, Fargo | 79 | 79½ |

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| Penna. Allotments | 58⅝ | |
| Reading R. R. | 59¾ | 58½ |
| Camden & Amboy | 126½ | 126½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 46¼ | 46 |
| Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R | 41¾ | 41⅝ |
| Central Transportation | 45 | 45 |
| Empire Transportation | 54 | 54 |
| Union Transportation | 80 | 80 |
| Pittsburgh City 5's | 74 | 74 |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30's | 93½ | 94 |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. | 59¼ | 59¾ |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 28¾ | 28⅝ |

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 111 |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 116¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '62 | 113¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '64 | 113⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '65 | 114⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '67 | 114⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '68 | 114⅛ |
| U. S. 10-40s | 108¾ |
| Jan. & Jy '67 | 114⅝ |
| Jan. & Jy '68 | 114⅝ |
| Jan. & Jy '67 | 114⅜ |
| Jan. & Jy '68 | 114⅜ |
| U. P. R. R. | |

NEW YORK, April 18, 1872.

Gold firm at 111@111¼. Loans 1-64 to flat for use, then flat to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $46,000,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 110.88 to 111.03. Governments strong, and a fraction higher. Stocks strong. Pacific Mail and Western Union being the features, and touched respectively 68¾ and 76¼. The market was heavy during the early afternoon, but closed strong. Money plethoric, opened at 7 per cent. and loaned as low as 2, and closed easy at 3@4. The appearances seem to indicate ease in the future, and the lock-up has failed of its purpose: the banks are gaining currency, and this week's statement is expected to show a marked improvement. State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling exchange, 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 116; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; '64, 113⅝; '65, 114¼; do. new, 112⅞; '67, 113¾; '68, 114⅛; 10-40s, 109¼; currency 6s, 115⅞; new 5s, 111¼.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 67¼; new, 67¼; Virginia, new, 56; old, 54; North Carolina, old, 36; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 76; Quicksilver 41¾; Adams Express 97¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., 79½; American Merchants Union 73¼; United States 74; Pacific Mail 68; New York Central 98¾; Erie 62¾; do preferred 79; Harlem 117; do preferred 120; Reading —; Michigan Central 116½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92; Northwestern 81¾; do preferred 95; Rock Island 112½; New Jersey Central 111; Milwaukee & St. Paul 62¾; do preferred 81¾; Wabash 78¾; do preferred 89; Fort Wayne 95; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 51; Chicago & Alton 118; do preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 48¾; C. C. & C., 91½; Burlington & Quincy 130; Lake Shore 96¾; Panama 322½; Illinois Central 133; Union Pacific 38¾; Central Pacific bonds 101¾; Union do 91¾; Delaware & Lackawanna 109.

## PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

ASHES.—Common soda ash 6½; refined, 7; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 10.

APPLES.—Trade is generally reported slow though prices are without quotable change: $3.50 to $4.50 per bbl for common to fair and $5 to $5.50 for prime to choice. The bulk of the stock in this market is inferior in point of quality and in bad condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice 75@80.

BUTTER.—There is a fair demand for the better grades and prices are still maintained, but common butter is in good supply and dull. We continue to quote prime to choice at 28 to 30; and fair to medium at 23@25.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged, 5¼ to 8¾ cts per lb, according to quality.

CHEESE.—New Dairy is coming in more freely and we are reported sales at at 15 to 17 cts, as to quality.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 to $7 per case, according to quality; Tomatoes, $4.50 to $5; Corn, $5 to $6.50.

CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@17 for prime.

CARBON OIL.—Standard brands, 18¾ to 19 cts by the car load and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.25 per case.

COUNTRY BACON.—Shoulders, 5@5¼; Clear sides 6¼@7; hams 8@9. Country lard 8@8¼.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches continue dull, unusually so for this season, and prices are weak but unchanged, halves, 9@10 cts; mixed, 7¼@8; quarters, 6@6½; peeled, 15@20. Apples in steady demand with sales at 8 to 9 for fair to prime and 9¼ for choice. Blackberries, 14 to 15; pitted cherries, 28 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS.—Continue slow and prices are lower; 17 cts seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation to-day, though we do hear that some few sales had been made at a fraction less.

FLOUR.—Is firm with a fair local trade and prices are still tending upward. We advance Spring wheat 25 cts per bbl, and quotations may now be given at $7.50 to $8.00 for fair to choice. Winter wheat flour is unchanged at $8.25 to $8.50 and is light supply. As we judge by our last report, consumers generally will commence using spring wheat, as it is at least 50 cts per bbl cheaper than winter. Rye Flour is unchanged at $5.50.

GRAIN.—There is a good milling demand for wheat and with continued light receipts the recent advance is well maintained, $1.73 to $1.75 for good to prime red.—we heard of some 10,000 bushels having been bought to arrive at quotations. White is worth 3 to 5 cts more than red according to quality. Oats generally reported steady and we advance our quotations to 40@50 cts.—some dealers are now asking 51; however, the demand is only fair and buyers are loth as yet to pay the advance. Shelled corn continues dull and cannot be quoted above 57 to 58 cts in elevator.—we are cognizant of a sale of 1,000 bushels, to arrive, at 57 cts. Ear corn is also dull but without quotable change. Rye—but little offering and, apparently, not much inquiry for it; in the absence of sales we continue to quote at $1. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged; 70 to 75 for Spring and 75 to 80 for fall; there was a sale of Spring, early in the week, at 70.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues dull and weak and the indications generally point to a further decline. Stocks in first hands are unusually heavy, between 275,000 and 280,000 bags of Rio, alone, and with no improvement in the demand, and stocks steadily accumulating, a farther depreciation seems almost inevitable. However, our Pittsburgh merchants are carrying very little stock, and, in consequence, if prices do go lower, they will not be hurt much. There are no new features to notice in Sugars, Molasses or Syrups. Carolina Rice is lower in the east and dull.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 24@24¼; Prime, 23@23¾; Good, 22¾; Fair, 22. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; do A., 12; do B., 11¾; do Ex. C., 11¾; do C., 11¼; do C. Yellow, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 70; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 63@65; othre grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¾; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8¾@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 22; Nutmegs, $1.30.

HOGS'S WASH.—Is unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4.50@4.75 per barrel.

HAY.—Continues scarce and for immediate delivery prices are still maintained; however, the demand is almost wholly for small lots, as buyers are anticipating increased arrivals and lower prices within the next ten days. There is little or none coming in from the country as the farmers are all busily engaged in plowing. Baled may be quoted at $33 to $36 per ton, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Is lower; we now quote at $1.60 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar 10@18cts per lb.

OILS.—No. 1 extra land oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@83.

ONIONS.—Silver Skins $3.00@3.25 per bbl. Yellow, $2.50@3; red, $1.75@2.00 per bush. Onion setts, $4.50 to $5.50 per barrel.

POTATOES.—Are coming in more freely but as yet the demand seems to be pretty well up to the supply and prices, for choice stock, are well maintained, 85 to 90 cts bushel for good to prime Peach Blows. Common mixed would not bring these quotations by 10@15 cts per bushel.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8¼@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Hams, sugar cured, 13 lbs; sugar cured do, sets; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8¼cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¾@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½; do, canvassed, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10½; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is a fair jobbing demand for clover seed but prices are unchanged, $5.50 to $5.75. Timothy seed is unchanged at $3.00 to $3.50 and Flax Seed at $1.90.

TALLOW.—Rough 8¼@9cts

WHISKY.—Highwines quoted at 86@87, by the car load and 90@92 in a jobbing way.

## PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

Crude was weaker this afternoon though not quotably lower; early in the day there was a sale of 1000 bbls at $3,35 exclusive of commission; subsequently there were offers to sell at that figure without finding buyers. Pittsburgh refiners are buying very sparingly, for the very good reason that there is no margin, taking present prices as a basis. Refined reported steady but unchanged. April quoted at 21½; 1st half May, 21⅝; last half 21¾. These are very low prices, lower than they have been for several years, but, nevertheless, the inquiry is light, and as noted the stock is large, the export demand is meagre—most of that now being exported is on speculation.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works, 550 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co., 398 bbls to Logan, Bro, & Co., Phila.

P. Weisenberger, 50 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total.....948

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. A Hentz.....148

Citizens O W, acct. Wister Oil Co.....240

Total.....388

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN. R. R.

Elkens, Rly & Co, 50 bbls to A A Davis & Co. Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 350 bbls to Logan Bros. Phila.

Holdship & Co, 216 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Total.....616

**Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.**

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hussey, W & Co., ore | 3 | McKnight & Co ore | 3 |
| Lucy Furnace ore | 4 | Zug & Co., ore | 2 |
| Pgh Bolt Co | 1 | Kloman C Bro ore | 4 |
| S. H. & Co, ore | 1 | Rogers, Brown & Co ore | 1 |
| Hunt & Co, ore | 8 | Spang, C & Co., met. | 2 |
| Isabella Furnace | 8 | | |
| Total | 41 | | |

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

R. Wister metal.....6

PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ERIE R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lewis, O & P, met. | 5 | Graff, B & Co | 1 |
| Shoenberger B & Co. | 2 | | |
| Total | 8 | | |

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G W Hailman | 3 | Lewis, O & P, met. | 4 |
| Nimick & Co., metal. | 3 | Superior Mills | 1 |
| Brown & Co...m | 1 | J. Wood Son & Co | 3 |
| Jones & Lee ore | 3 | Rees G & Co ore | 2 |
| Smyth & Co | 3 | Lewis B & D ore | 4 |
| Lindsap & Mm | 2 | Rogers & B | 3 |
| J Painter & Son | 3 | | |
| Total | 37 | | |

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J W Porter metal | 3 | J. Reamer, metal | 10 |
| Rodman Wister | 2 | J. Moorhead, meta | 15 |
| J A Caughey | 9 | Lloye & B | 3 |
| Total | 42 | | |

**Iron Markets.**

NEW YORK.—Thnre has been very little inquiry for either Scotch or American Pig, but the stock of both kinds is very light, and the market closes strong at full previous quotations—we have only to notice a sale of 50 tons of Gengarnock, on private terms; we quote Eglinton and Glengarnock $55, No 1 American $56@52, and No 2 do, $49@50. There continues an active inquiry for Wrought Iron, and prices have an upward tendency—400 tons No 1 sold to arrive at a private price. The demand for Rails has been rather moderate, but the supply is small, and prices are supported—350 tons old T and Double-Headed sold, part at $54 gold. Bar continues strong at the advance of last week on American and English Refined from store. We were reported yesterday, a further advance of 10s on Bar in England, and 2s 6d on Hoop and Sheet, but we were not able to confirm it, though it was not improbable.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig iron is in fair demand at the advance. Sales of No 1 foundry at $50@52; No 2 at $49@50; Grey Forge at $47@48; Mottled Pig at $48@49, and mottled at $47 per ton. Old rails sell for shipment at 53@54 per ton, and nails at $5 75 per keg.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Foreign Markets.**

LONDON, April 18.—Consols: money 87⅜; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 90¾; do '65, 91¼; do '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, April 18.—5-20s of '62, 95¾@96.

PARIS, April 18.—Rentes, 59f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 11¾@11¾d. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat 11s 8d@11s 10d; red spring 10s 9d@11s 1d.

**Live Stock.**

NEW YORK, April 18.—Beeves foot up 2,500 to-day, of which 77 cars were at Communipaw; this is 7,700 thus far this week. The market ruled nearly ½c better yesterday, but weakened some to-day. Rain threatening. All were sold, but early sales were better; the range was 11@12¼c for Texans; 12¼@13c for fair to good Illinois, and 13¼c for fat cattle; 8 cars fat Ohio still fed Texans 6¾ cwt sold at 11¾c; 4 cars good 6¾ cwt Texans 12¾c; 57 lbs per cwt; 7 cars Illinois 7¼ cwt 12@12½c; some Ohio, 14 cwt, at 13½c. Sheep very scarce and very high; only 1,000 arrived to-day, and they sold at 9@11¼c for wild; 6 cars of 95 lbs Ohio clipped reached 8¼c; 1 car of 113 lbs wool 11c; only the very short supply permitted these rates; Jersey lambs sold at 8c@9 each. Hogs: receipts 5,400 head; 5c lower than yesterday, at 5¾@6¾c, those of 160 to 180 lbs going at 6¼@6½c.

BUFFALO, April 18.—The receipts of cattle were 1,685 head, making the week's supply, thus far, 6,867 head, or 404 cars against 276 cars last week. The market was strong at yesterday's prices and active, until nearly all the remaining offerings were sold. Sales of 116 Illinois steers, 1,171 to 1,395 lbs. at $6.12½@6.85; 15 Michigan oxen, 1,503 lbs., at $6; 17 Ohio steers, 1,062 lbs., at $5.75; 20 State steers, 1,033 lbs., $5; 17 Pennsylvania steers, 1,166 lbs., at $6.27; 14 Missouri oxen, 1,329 lbs., at $5.30; receipts 1,400 head, making the supply thus far 5,400 against, 9,433 for same time last week. Market for wooled sheep strong at last week's prices; sales 470; wooled Ohio sheep 84 to 107 lbs $8.50@9.50; 190 clipped Ohio sheep 111 lbs $6.56. Hogs receipts 1,400, making supply for week thus far 9,200, against 9,200 last week; no business done and only 1 car offering.

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK, April 18.—Trade is without animation, apart from jobbing houses, who are doing a good business at steady and firm prices for all staple textiles, especially for all goods of intrinsic worth, while for specialties or fancy styles stock-holders are not so firm in their views, in consequence of the late stringency in monetary circles. Printing cloths are so scarce that but little can be obtained below 9c; the print market consequently is buoyant, and all desirable makes find ready purchasers at 11¼@12c, and Dolly Varden styles 12¼@13c; all printed goods of domestic manufacture are in good request at full prices; brown and bleached muslins and colored cottons are in fair demand at uniform rates. Woolen fabrics buoyant for heavy weights, but many styles of fancy goods are selling at a price which affords no margin to the manufacturer; Ellerton canton flannels in all brands are one cent per yard higher, with greater ease in the market. An improved trade is looked for during the remainder of this month.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton active and unchanged; middling upland 23¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $6.25@6.75; common to good $6.80@7.10; good to choice $7.05@8.00; white wheat extra $8.10@9.10. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88¼c. Wheat active and advanced; spring No 1 $1.57@1.62½; No 2 $1.50@1.52; amber red western $1.70@1.76; amber $1.78. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; western mixed 71¢@71½c; yellow 72c. Oats firm; unchanged 50¢@51½c; Ohio 51¾@53½c. Eggs unchanged. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull, Rio 17¾@19¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 54c. Rice dull at 8¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 12¼c; refined 22@22¼c. Turpentine strong at 67½@68c. Pork heavy; new mess $13.25@13.62; prime $11. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 8¾@9¾c; shoulders 4¾c; middles firmer; long clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter steady; new 33@36c. Cheese 13@18c.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Tobacco active and unchanged at yesterday's quotations; sales of 310 hhds. Bagging quiet; generally held at 17c, holders offering 16¾c; no buyers. Cotton quiet; middling 23¾c. Flour in good inquiry at $7.25@7.75 for extra family. Corn in good demand; sales of white shelled sacked delivered at 60c; mixed 58c. Wheat nominal. Oats firm at 68c. Rye steady at 85c. Provisions quiet; mess pork held at $13.50@13.00 for round lots; bacon shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides clear rib 6¾@7c; bulk shoulders 4¼@4¾c; clear rib 6@6¼c; clear 6¾@6¾c; hams, sugar cured 11@12c packed. Lard in tierces 8¾@9¼c; kegs 9¾@10¾c. Whisky 84c.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, April 18.—Flour: extra spring active and stronger at $6.25@6.75. Wheat: No 2 spring more active and firmer; closed steady at $1.27@1.28. Corn: No 2 mixed quiet and 1c shade firmer at 40¾@40¾c. Oats declined; No 2 31¾c. Rye: No 2 stronger and higher at 70@70½c. Barley: No 2 quiet and a shade easier; sold at 55¾@56c. Pork: mess opened firmer; closed weak at $11.80@11.85 cash; $11.87@11.90 May. Lard: quiet; demand limited; $8.50 asked. Meats in good demand and firm; shoulders 3¾@4c; sides clear rib 5¾@6c; clear 6¼@6¾c; hams in pickle 7@9c. Highwines firm and steady; 83c. Hogs quiet; $4.12@4.45.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Cotton firm; middling 23@23¼c. Flour quiet; family $7.70@7.85. Wheat dull and drooping; red $1.67@1.70. Corn 48@49c. Rye firm; 90@92c. Oats steady; 42@45c. Barley firm; sales of 6,000 bushels fall 77c. Groceries and oil unchanged. Eggs firm. Butter firm. Cheese steady. Mess pork unsalable; it is difficult to give accurate quotations; city packed offered at $13,00 freely. Lard firm; 8¼@9c asked. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders and sides 5¾@6¼c asked. Hogs dull and drooping; $4.10@4.50; receipts 2,700. Whisky dull; 83c.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Sugar dull; good to fully fair 9¾@12c. Molasses: small receipts; choice and fair fermenting, 35; centrifugals and refined, 45c; prime, 50c. Cotton steady; sales 3,000 good ordinary at 21¾c; low middlings, 22¾c; middlings, 22¾c; receipts 1,176; exports—Havre, 3,130; Barcelona, 134; New York, 355; stock, 115,205.

**Toledo.**

TOLEDO, April 18.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c; No 1 white Michigan held at $1,76½; amber Michigan $1,68@1,68¾; No 2 red $1,63¾. Corn firm; high mixed 54¢@55¼c; low mixed 47¾@48c; white 49¾c. Oats steady; No 1 39c. Clover Seed $5@5,10. Pork: mess $12,50. Lard 8c.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Flour dull; extra family $8,50@9,50. Wheat dull; red $1,85@1,85. Corn steady; mixed western 57@58c. Oats quiet; white 56@58c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $13,25@13,50. Lard 8¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 15¼c. Whisky 89¼c.

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 $1,36; No. 2 $1,26¼. Oats steady; No. 2 33c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 40¼c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 69¼c. Barley unsettled; 61¾c. Mess pork $12,00. Lard: prime steam 8¾c. Bulk: shoulders 4c.

**Detroit.**

DETROIT, April 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; extra $1,79, No. 1 $1,68. Corn firm at 57@57½c. Oats firm at 40¾c.

**Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, April 18.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet; No 1 red white held at $1,70; No 2 sold at $1,59. Corn firm, at 53c. Oats quiet, at 43c. Petroleum firm; refined 20@20¼c in car lots.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, April 18.—1 car lime, T P Henderson; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, J Schall; 3 do, C Seidenstricker; 1 car ice, Chautauqua Co; 15 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 30 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 56 do do, S M Jones & Co; 2 bbls whisky, Rodelheim & A; 5 bbls, Graham & Spangler; 61 do do, J C Lappe; 5 rolls leather, J Wilson & Son; 8 pkgs eggs, 4 do butter, J Klingensmith.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, April 18.—4 bx eggs, S F Crawford; 36 bgs potatoes, Laing & McKaillip; 31 bgs wheat, Gilmore & Co; 7 bbls whisky, Rodelheim & B; 8 bgs potatoes, T Schuler; 2 bbls eggs, R Carson; 1 kg butter, S Dyer; 60 bbls tar, D Bly & Co; 7 bbls potatoes, Woodworth & D; 37 sks flour, 9 do feed, W McKinney; 16 bbls whisky, Guckenheimer Bros; 27 do do, Rodelheim & Co; 74 sks corn, Moreland & M; 3 bbls eggs, J S Clark & Co; 1 car doors and sash, Hoop, Jones & Co; 15 bgs rags, McCullough, S & Co; 1 car blooms, Spang & Co; 1 car lumber, A Patterson; 6 do do, Reed Bros; 3 do do, Hoop, Jones & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 18.—10 jugs m syrup, W S Mackintosh; 3 bbls, apples, J Herbert; 150 bush corn, 182 bgs oats, Mrs J E Bradley; 60 sks flour, 12 bbls do, Beckfield & Niehouse; 1 car corn, G W Iseman; 35 doz brooms, Chas. Hutchinson; 3 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, W Thompson; 1 car lumber, W Anshutz; 1 do do, Jas Richter; 1 car flax seed, M H Suydam; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car lumber, Grusch, Reminsnyder & Co; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 2 boxes butter, 3 bbls eggs, H Lenz; 30 bxs soap, S Moore; 150 do do, A S Dyer; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do do, J K Shinn; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car mill feed, R Knox & Son; 31 bales hemp, Geerwig & B; 1 car oats, M Steel & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 18.—1 bx soap, J D Carman; 2 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter, Loh & Cooley; 2 kgs lard, 2 bxs bacon, Henry Rea, jr; 1 hd sheepskins, D A Daugherty; 27 bdls 2 hdls and 1 g do, J Hammett & Son; 2 cars baled hay, O H Allerton; 170 sks s corn, Dani Wallace; 1 car e corn, J M Bumgardner; 2 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 28 sks potatoes, Bricker & Co; 25 cases e tobacco, Knox & Co; 20 do do, A Schaub; 3 hhds do, 6 cases do, Maul & Grate; 6 tubs do, J H Lippencott; 4 bbls whisky, Wm Comersford; 10 tres hams, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 car pig iron, R Wister.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 18.—2 cars lumber, A L King; 1 do do, South Side & M; 1 do do, S Maskins; 25 bbls paper, S P Markle & Son; 26 g stone, J G Hancock, on private terms; we quote Eglinton and Glengarnock $55, No 1 American $56@52, and No 2 do, $49@50. There continues an active inquiry for Wrought Iron, and prices have an upward tendency—400 tons No 1 sold to arrive at a private price. The demand for Rails has been rather moderate, but the supply is small, and prices are supported—350 tons old T and Double-Headed sold, part at $54 gold. Bar continues strong at the advance of last week on American and English Refined from store. We were reported yesterday, a further advance of 10s on Bar in England, and 2s 6d on Hoop and Sheet, but we were not able to confirm it, though it was not improbable.—*Shipping List.*

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NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton active and unchanged; middling upland 23¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $6.25@6.75; common to good $6.80@7.10; good to choice $7.05@8.00; white wheat extra $8.10@9.10. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88¼c. Wheat active and advanced; spring No 1 $1.57@1.62½; No 2 $1.50@1.52; amber red western $1.70@1.76; amber $1.78. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; western mixed 71¢@71½c; yellow 72c. Oats firm; unchanged 50¢@51½c; Ohio 51¾@53½c. Eggs unchanged. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull, Rio 17¾@19¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 54c. Rice dull at 8¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 12¼c; refined 22@22¼c. Turpentine strong at 67½@68c. Pork heavy; new mess $13.25@13.62; prime $11. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 8¾@9¾c; shoulders 4¾c; middles firmer; long clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter steady; new 33@36c. Cheese 13@18c.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—Tobacco active and unchanged at yesterday's quotations; sales of 310 hhds. Bagging quiet; generally held at 17c, holders offering 16¾c; no buyers. Cotton quiet; middling 23¾c. Flour in good inquiry at $7.25@7.75 for extra family. Corn in good demand; sales of white shelled sacked delivered at 60c; mixed 58c. Wheat nominal. Oats firm at 68c. Rye steady at 85c. Provisions quiet; mess pork held at $13.50@13.00 for round lots; bacon shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides clear rib 6¾@7c; bulk shoulders 4¼@4¾c; clear rib 6@6¼c; clear 6¾@6¾c; hams, sugar cured 11@12c packed. Lard in tierces 8¾@9¼c; kegs 9¾@10¾c. Whisky 84c.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, April 18.—Flour: extra spring active and stronger at $6.25@6.75. Wheat: No 2 spring more active and firmer; closed steady at $1.27@1.28. Corn: No 2 mixed quiet and 1c shade firmer at 40¾@40¾c. Oats declined; No 2 31¾c. Rye: No 2 stronger and higher at 70@70½c. Barley: No 2 quiet and a shade easier; sold at 55¾@56c. Pork: mess opened firmer; closed weak at $11.80@11.85 cash; $11.87@11.90 May. Lard: quiet; demand limited; $8.50 asked. Meats in good demand and firm; shoulders 3¾@4c; sides clear rib 5¾@6c; clear 6¼@6¾c; hams in pickle 7@9c. Highwines firm and steady; 83c. Hogs quiet; $4.12@4.45.

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# DAILY GAZETTE.

## HOME NEWS.

**For Rent.**—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

The *American Citizen* published at Butler, is one of the very best hebdomadals on our exchange list. It is neatly printed, ably edited by our friend, John H. Negley, Esq., and has a large and growing circulation. We commend it to our merchants and business men generally as a capital advertising medium for Butler and the adjacent counties.

**Robbing a Till.**—Yesterday afternoon John Litchfield entered a bakery stand in the Diamond market, and, in the absence of the proprietor, attempted to carry off the till. As he was going out a little girl saw him and gave the alarm. He dropped the drawer and ran, but was pursued by officers and captured. The money was found in the cellar attached to the stand. Litchfield was locked up, and an information will be made against him to-day.

### The First Case.

The first case under the new law providing for care of indigent insane persons came before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning. The case was that of John Brown, an insane man, who was arrested by the police. It was shown that he is a resident of Chartiers township, and that he was in indigent circumstances. The Court directed that he be removed to the County House.

### Hymeneal

Yesterday afternoon, a very pleasant ceremony occured in Allegheny by which our young friends, Mr. John V. Brobst and Miss Kate McGahan were united in connubial bonds. May the cares of life ever rest lightly upon them and as they have thus, yielding to Hymen's gentle power, commenced the journey of the years together, may the Good Genius who presides over happy nuptials, lessen their sorrows and increase their joys, and ever guide their footsteps into paths of pleasantness and peace.

### Another Grand Rally.

The Grant Club of the Fourteenth ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting at their headquarters last evening.

The services of the club were tendered as a uniformed body to the Lincoln Club, as an escort to the latter's ratification delegation to the Philadelphia Convention on June 5th.

The club have fitted up their rooms in an elegant style, and have ordered one of the handsomest uniforms ever used by any organization of this kind.

The roll has been largely augmented within the last week.

### Merchant Tailoring.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Scandrett will be glad to learn that he has resumed his former occupation of giving such of them as call on him particular fits," and at the old stand too, sign of the golden bee-hive, 225 Liberty street, opposite Wood. He succeeds our old friend J. Boobyer, Esq., with whom he has been associated in business for so many years. He has fitted up his establishment in a beautiful spring style, and displays one of the finest stocks of merchant tailoring goods that we have ever seen any where. Give him a call and see how well he looks. See his card.

### A Man Found Dead.

Yesterday morning John Foley, a working man, aged about forty years, was found dead in his room at No. 23 Diamond street. He lived by himself, being a widower, in a room partitioned off from a manufacturing establishment at the place above mentioned. He had not been seen for the past two days, when several neighbors, becoming alarmed, determined to investigate the cause of his non-appearance. Knocking at the door of his room they received no answer. The door was then broken open, and the man was found lying dead, and had evidently been so for two days. Acting-Coroner McMasters held an inquest on the remains last evening, when a verdict of death from appoplexy was rendered.

### A New Enterprise.

We are happy to notice that the Pennsylvania Chemical and Color Manufacturing Company, have purchased of Messrs. Armstrong, Kirk & Co., their extensive works, corner Centre avenue and Reed street, for the purpose of enlarging the same and supplying a want long felt by the western and southern trade of a first class Color manufactory west of the Allegheny mountains.

This new organization is a chartered company, with Mr. E. E. Rinehart, President; E. J. Siebert Secretary and Treasurer; J. S. Kirk, Chemical Manager.

It is the purpose of this company to manufacture a full line of pure standard colors from the primitive ores and metals, producing their own oxides, bases and corroding lead to supply the wants of the trade to their fullest extent, and secure a perfect uniformity in quality, and save to themselves the several profits others pay for, who purchase such chemicals and color bases brought to them at high profits.

Judging from the acknowledged business qualifications of the parties at the head of this enterprise.

We may expect to see it take rank among the most successful in the country, and we bespeak for it a future of permanent success.

### THE BIGAMY CASE SETTLED.

**Giles Agrees to Live Peacably With his Legitimate Wife, and the Charges are Withdrawn.**

Mention was made in yesterday's issue of a case of bigamy and assault and battery being charged by a woman from Mifflin township upon her husband, before Mayor Blackmore. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the husband, and detectives Wilmot and Pender, with the woman, started for Mifflin on Wednesday night to make the arrest. The man was found in bed with his alleged illegal wife. An attempt was made to burst open the door, while one of the officers guarded the window. The man made a dash through the open door and escaped to a coal pit. The officers after repeatedly calling him to halt, fired several shots at him none of which took effect. His familiarity with the coal pit enabled him to elude every effort of the officers to capture him.

An affecting scene took place when the two women came together, and a shower of tears claiming to be the wife of Giles. No. 1 took possession of the keys and secured her clothing.

Last evening the man Giles gave himself up and on promise of good behavior in future, the charges were withdrawn by his wife. The couple departed, once more made happy.

### REV. MR. NOBLE'S RESIGNATION.

**Congregational Meeting in the Third Presbyterian Church Last Night—the Complimentary Resolutions—He is asked to Reconsider.**

At a very large meeting of the members of the Third Presbyterian Church and congregation, held last evening in the chapel of the church, to consider the request of the pastor, Rev. F. A. Noble, to unite with him in application to the Presbytery, for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, the following resolutions were adopted.

*Whereas*, Our pastor, Rev. F. A. Noble, has during the last four years endeared himself to us by the constancy and fidelity of his preaching, by the tenderness with which he has ministered to the sick and afflicted, and by the sympathy which he has manifested to the poor and needy; and, *whereas*, his resignation of the pastorate of this church has been presented for the consideration of the congregation,

*Resolved*, That we do most earnestly request him to withdraw his resignation and to remain with and over us as our pastor.

*Resolved*, That we do hereby renewedly pledge our confidence in him and testify our strong affection for him and assure him that we will afford him every facility in our power, and co-operate with him in his endeavors to promote the peace, harmony, spiritual growth and prosperity of the church.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to call upon the pastor, to present to him a copy of these preambles and resolutions, and to urge him to withdraw his resignation.

*Resolved*, That when this meeting adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet at this place at 7½ o'clock on Thursday evening, April 25th, unless sooner called by the committee, to hear the report of committee, and take such action in the matter as may be necessary.

### AN INVENTOR'S PERPLEXITIES.

**Trouble About a Patent—A Question of Veracity—Charged with Perjury.**

Inventors are subject to many annoyances which do not fall to the lot of the ordinary man of business; but when their perplexities embrace a criminal charge for perjury, they have an addition that might well disturb the equanimity of the most serene mind. An unfortunate inventor who appeared on trial in the United States District Court yesterday, doubtless is at present enjoying the fullest appreciation of this fact, and possibly regrets the evil fortune which induced him to wander into the fields of invention. Mr. George W. N. Yost is his name, and the circumstances which led him into Court were brought about through his connection with the Climax mowing and reaping machine, which had its headquarters at Corry, Penna. It seems that there was some defect about the machine, and a mechanic, named Wm. Heston, in the employ of the company, invented a new improvement, which made the "Climax" perfect. He alleged he showed the model of this improvement to Mr. Yost, who he charges with adopting and getting out a patent for it in his (Yost's) name, alleging that he was the original inventor. Some time after Heston instituted an "interference" in the Patent Office at Washington, and during an examination of Yost before L. H. Wyman, a notary public at Corry, it was alleged that he never saw Heston's model and knew nothing about it. This, if it is alleged by the prosecution, was wilfully false, and for it he was indicted and placed on trial.

The prosecutor is represented by District Attorney Swoope and Geo. H. Christy, Esq., and the defence by James Dinsmore and A. B. Richmond, Esqs.

The defence admit that an oath was taken at the time the patent was applied for by Yost, but deny that there was any criminality in it—as he had never seen the improvement as made by Heson and believed his to be the only one in existence. The session of the Court yesterday afternoon was taken up with the production of the records in reference to the patent, made at Washington.

### BREVITIES.

PAY your April bills promptly.

THE rivers present a very lively scene at present.

SECOND Avenue Park is to be again fitted up this season.

THE one-horse cars make more money than the large cars.

THE cemeteries are commencing to look bright and green.

THE quiet in police circles continues almost entirely unmuffled.

THE stock company of the Opera House next season will be a strong one.

WORK is plenty, and it is exceedingly hard to obtain laboring men this spring.

THE Allegheny Valley Railway Company have commenced laying their double track.

RICHARD CHRISTIE, of Brooklyn, aged thirteen years, fatally shot a playmate aged ten.

THE small boats usually seen on the Allegheny river in summer, are now beginning to be used.

THE attention of our readers is called to an advertisement headed "Lost" in to-day's paper.

TWO new coaches have been placed on the Brady's Bend accommodation, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A NUMBER of the trees ordered for the Allegheny Park have arrived, and are being put in the ground.

THE first tomatos of the season are being sold at fifty cents per basket in the markets. Not bushel baskets.

COL. JOE FRICKER is erecting a three-story building for restaurant purposes on Smithfield street near City Hall.

THE Gounod Musical Association is now complete in membership. It contains many of the finest amateur vocalists in the city.

CHARLES AVERY, of Pleasantsville, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, fatally shot his wife, on Monday night. The cause assigned is jealousy.

CTAS. H. ARMSTRONG is now called the "Coke King," as he owns more ovens than any other man in the United States. He is co-king all the time.

CAPT. FRANK GEARING yesterday sold his patent process for gas making from coal and smoke, to a company of capitalists for $40,000 cash, and a reserved royalty.

THE "big bell" is being taken from its old station in the Court House yard. When next it tolls the hour or sounds the alarm, it will be from the top of Municipal Hall.

MANY new buildings are in progress of erection, and many old ones are being repaired at present, thus making the streets of part of the city quite impassable, on account of the building material lying about.

YESTERDAY morning Marrin Burke and Peter Corey, sentenced to the Penitentiary, were taken over the river, and R. D. Pierce, W. J. Dickson and Casper Philpert were escorted to their new quarters at Claremont.

HIRAM S. CLAIBORNE, a Mississippi merchant, last Wednesday night was forcibly robbed by pickpockets on the Fourth avenue, New York cars within sight of the conductor, who made no attempt to detain the robbers.

A CORPS of engineers, says the *Oilman's Journal*, are locating the route for a railroad down the west side of the Allegheny river, from Oil City to Parker, and possibly to Pittsburgh, passing through the large coal fields of Butler county.

NEIL MCCALLION, who was recently sent by Court to the Work House for nine months on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and fined $300, was pardoned by Governor Geary and the fine remitted. He was only three days in the Work House.

WE HEARD of several physicians having refused to attend, at night, a call to attend a child that was dying, and did die, because the parents were too poor to pay the visiting fee in advance. There may be charity in such conduct, but we fail to see it.

THE testimonials of the Indian Herb Doctor, which appear on our fourth page, speak for themselves. The Doctor gives their names and residences, which is the best evidence that can be had that there is no humbug about them. Read them for yourself.

THE improved steam heating apparatus for the Third ward school house is to be furnished by Mr. Blakley, of New York. It is guaranteed to heat the rooms to seventy degrees, Farenheit, in the coldest weather, and carry but eight pounds of steam. Price $5,800.

THE Monongahela City *Republican* says: "Rev. D. I. Rine failed to fill his engagement to lecture here last Friday evening. After writing to us to announce him, and engage the hall, to deliver his lecture on "Hell," he came not to tell us 'how the old thing works.'"

A CERTAIN young lady in town was yawning on the sofa the other day, wishing that "some one would get up a dance." Her father replied, "suppose you get up and dance around the house awhile, and help your mother—and see how you will like it for a change."

MANAGER BEAMER is in the oil regions. He would be hung if it were known that he recently bought a gallon of oil from a S. I. C. (*Grand Central*) dealer whereby to get up a steamboat fire on the stage. We would not tell on him for anything, until he gets back home.

THERE is a law prohibiting the tearing down of posters and hand bills, which is probably not known to some persons. There is too much of this thing done in this vicinity, and it would not be well for those who have defaced, or destroyed bills, to deny themselves this pleasure in the future or they may come to grief.

THE woman who attempted suicide at East Liberty last Friday night, by cutting her throat died at three o'clock yesterday morning, from the wounds. Before her death she confessed to her husband the place where she had concealed $300. She also told him she had $100 to her credit in the Lawrenceville Savings Bank.

REV. DR. THEODORE L. CUTLER, of Brooklyn, sailed for Europe in the China, on Wednesday. He goes as delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States to the General Assemblies of the Old Kirk of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and the United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain.

YESTERDAY afternoon, as a gentleman named Miller, was driving off the Hand street bridge towards Pittsburgh, the axle of his buggy broke, letting down one side of his buggy, and frightening the horse. The horse started to run, and the man was thrown out of the buggy and considerably injured, though not seriously injured. He was fortunately not of an "untamed fiery" disposition, else the affair might have proved fatal.

YESTERDAY morning patrolman Jones had in charge an insane man named John Brown, for whom he was trying to provide, under the act recently passed by the legislature. The man had been picked up by the police, and had been lodged in the lock-up. At the hearing he had proposed to pay fines for the various drunken prisoners. The mental derangement exhibited by this proposition induced the Mayor to have him sent to the asylum.

THE City Superintendency question will be discussed by the Allegheny Board of School Controllers next Tuesday evening. The subject is likely to be thoroughly canvassed. There are already three candidates in the field prospectively, for the position. County Superintendent Douthett would be willing to serve, while Prof. Morrow and Prof. John Davis are not averse to being considered as willing. The canvassing for the election is said to be somewhat animated, but in view of the fact that the Board has not decided yet to have one—the matter of the election seems a little previous.

### POLICE NOTES.

**Brief Mention of Criminalities.**

Yesterday morning, at about four o'clock, Mollie Higgins was arrested. She was returning from a ball in Allegheny, and became quite boisterous and disorderly. Mayor Callow imposed a fine of ten dollars, upon payment of which, with costs, she was released.

Mayor Blackmore sent Patrick Rinehart to the work house for sixty days yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

He also sent David Rabb to the work house for thirty days, on a like charge.

In the early court yesterday morning, Mayor Blakmore disposed of twenty-five common cases.

Yesterday morning Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, issued a warrant for the arrest of Eliza Lewis, proprietress of a saloon on Sixteenth street, Birmingham, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Abraham D. Jenkins. He declares that he visited the above mentioned saloon, when a dispute arose about a bill which he owed, and the proprietress, without just cause, assaulted him with violence.

Considerable complaint is made by the prisoners in the Allegheny lock-up, because they receive nothing to eat while being detained for trial. It seems that no provision is made by Council for supplying prisoners with meals. An appropriation ought to be made to supply prisoners with meals at least twice a day.

Mrs. Hafstadt made information last evening before Mayor Callow, charging her husband with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

Yesterday Chief of Police Irwin received a dispatch from the Chief of Police at Wheeling, requesting him to arrest a man named Taylor, charged with murdering his wife at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Taylor is described as "a yellow man, with high cheek bones, large front teeth, and slim whiskers." The police have kept a sharp look-out for such a man, but no one of that description has been arrested.

Officer Demel had Henry Doer brought before Burgess Salisbury of Birmingham, on the evening before last, for disorderly conduct. He was accused of acting in a riotous manner in the public thoroughfare, while drunk. On payment of the fines he was permitted to depart.

Mayor Callow had a number of common cases yesterday morning, two of which were for disorderly conduct and one for vagrancy.

### A STRIKE.

**A Demand For Higher Wages Is Made by the Rollers of the American Iron Works.**

The rollers of American Iron Works, of the South Side, have made a strike, demanding an advance of fifty cents per day. These men are under the command of and paid by the "boss rollers," who are themselves paid by the ton weight for rolled iron. The "bosses" positively refuse to pay the amount, and by the suspension of work, the entire rolling department, including the puddlers, the boilers and their helps, including in all over four hundred hands, are thrown out of employment. The bosses, allege increased prices in the mode of weighing, have determined not to resume work, even if the rollers do succeed in gaining the advance. They declare that the scales are so regulated that no one, save the weigh-clerk, sees the amount indicated, and that they are compelled to accept his reports as the true ones. Next Saturday a conference is to be held with the proprietors, when the difficulty will doubtless be settled.

### A STRIKE.

There is no modern invention so practical and simple in its operation as the Anderson Sash Balance.

### THE COURTS.

**Yesterday's Proceedings.**

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The case of Wm. K. Taylor, John K. Taylor, Jacob Whitehead and John Blair, indicted for forcible entry, on oath of Thomas Perkins, was tried, and a verdict of guilty rendered by the jury. The trouble arose regarding the line of a fence in South Versailles township, the defendants, who are farmers, entering upon the premises and by means of ehbs removing the fence.

The case of Matthew and Henry Ott and Richard Trapp, charged with assault and battery by Charles Rungs, was allowed to be settled on the payment of the costs by the defendants.

James Hastings was placed on trial for the larceny of $94, which was paid him as Treasurer of True Blue Lodge, Allegheny. Being one of the owners of the fund the charge could not be sustained, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

George Whittaker was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with larceny by bailee, Samuel Duff appearing as prosecutor. On trial.

The resignation of Joseph Perkins, Supervisor of Versailles township, elected last March, against his consent, was accepted, and Andrew McClure appointed in his place.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick McAnnally, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

*Trial List for To-day.*

Commonwealth vs.

| | |
|---|---|
| James McFadden, et al., | John Menard, et al., |
| Wm. Einstein, | John Crilly, et al., |
| Geo. Brown, | Samuel McKee, |
| John Frank, | Samuel Hager, et al., |
| Howell K. Jones, | Michael Madigan, |
| Thomas Burns, | Wm. J. Murphy, |
| Augustus Ford, | R. Ennis, two cases. |

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Richard Wellington vs. Rockeyhouse & Sterrett, previously reported, the jury found for defendant.

Jacob Lutz vs. Samuel and Wesley G. Moore; action for damages. Defendants are wagon-makers and blacksmiths, at the corner of Penn and Twelfth streets, and a wagon bed set up on trestles on the sidewalk fell upon a son of plaintiff and severely injured him. On trial.

*Trial list for to-day.*

152. Woods vs. Jones.
184. Baum vs. G., F. M. Ins. Co.
186. Voigt & Co. vs. Jordan.
187. Howell vs. Charter Oak Life Ins. Co.
188. Byers & Co. vs. Bonsall.
189. Meredith vs. Palmer.
80. Geary vs. Stöker et al.
41. Buetler & Co. vs. Dr. Walters.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of David Brobach vs. Mrs. L. Ennis, action for wages, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $95.45.

Annie H. McBroom, by her next friend, William O. McKinley, vs. John McBroom, for divorce. The parties were married in 1868, and since that time have not enjoyed that felicity of married life of which the poets occasionally speak. Mrs. McBroom alleges that her husband was in the habit of slapping her in the face with pamphlet books, throwing crockery at her, and otherwise expressing his affection for her in rather a forcible manner. The plaintiff affirms that these various annoyances render her married life an intolerable burden.

On the part of the defence Mr. McBroom alleges that the complaints of his wife are caused altogether by an unfounded jealousy on her part, and that the slapping, &c., was only intended as a correction for such folly.

*Trial List for To-day.*

74. Dally vs. Lipp.
211. Wray vs. McClelland.
175. Hamilton for use vs. Wilson.
204. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
78. Davis vs. Dollar Savings Bank.
82. Conway vs. Kohn.
83. Adler vs. Bir. German Odd Fellows' Association.
85. Montgomery vs. Doty, et al.
86. Duff vs. Cuppels.
87. Hoal vs. Cooper.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The jury in the case of John W. Fruit, et al., which retired to deliberate Wednesday evening, upon adjournment of court, yesterday morning returned and said that they could not agree. They were sent back again, and still not being able to decide upon a verdict, were discharged.

The case of the Government vs. Franklin Spangler, was taken up to-day and disposed of. The defendant was charged with selling cattle peddlers without license. The jury found a verdict against him in the sum of $5,000.

George W. H. Yost, charged with perjury, was then placed on trial. The case will be resumed this morning.

### MONONGAHELA OIL FIELDS.

**The Spring Revival Among the Oil Men.**

The fact that but little was known under the old system, of operating oil, about drilling, handling wells, &c., caused the temporary abandonment of the Upper Monongahela or Dunkard Oil Fields. But this spring some new wells are drilling with prospect of a larger number during the coming summer.

An operator from that section informs us of one fact that looks well: that is, no well has been drilled on Dunkard without *some* show of oil. The Wylie well flowed 100 barrels daily until the gas burst its tubing, and in trying to get it out it was well closed. Ross well flowed 800 barrels when the "cave" closed it up. Ross No. 3 began pumping at 25 barrels an hour, then fell to ten, and over $45,000 worth of oil have been pumped from it. Many wells are now producing from 5 to 75 barrels daily. The completion of the railroad to Dunkard will undoubtedly develop this interest. No well has yet been tested to the third sand reck, and with the advantage of experience and new workmen and modern appliances, we have not doubted but that our Valley would one day be as famous as Oil Creek, and for the same reason.

The Sp. Gravity of the Greene county oil varies from 28 to 45, and its color is a beautiful amber. The heavy oil is the finest natural lubricator in the world; the lighter gravity is in high repute for working oil, mixing paints, and burning. Its fineness is about 95 per cent., and therefore, possesses so small a proportion of the Benzole Series as to render it almost entirely non-explosive.

NEWS FROM OTHER FIELDS.

A well owned by Lambing Brothers and others, on the Wm. Gibson farm, near Fairview, Butler county, commenced pumping during the early part of this week—starting at about one hundred barrels per day. It will no doubt remain a big well and prove an important development on the South-west end of the oil belt.

A well owned by McPherson and others, on the Gibson farm, south of Bear Creek, commenced pumping a few days ago, starting up at a production of one hundred barrels per day. It will, doubtless, remain a good well.

The tools ran off at a well on the Hutchison farm, south of Bear Creek, one day last week. The rig was considerable shattered. The well was considerably over twelve hundred feet at the time the accident occurred.

### THE END NOT YET.

**The Fruet Case—The Evening Meditations of the Jury—They Fail to Agree, and are Discharged.**

One of the most important cases that has been tried in the United States Court in this locality for some time, was that of the Government against John W. Fruet, George and John A. Law, which has been engaging attention for the past week. The accused it will be remembered were charged with removing surreptitiously a lot of whisky from a bonded warehouse in Mercer county and then setting fire to the building, in order to obtain the insurance money. They were then indicted for attempting to defraud the Government, for arson, and for an attempt at fraud upon the Insurance Company. As the parties were all well known and highly respected in Mercer county the case elicited unusual attention among persons from that locality, and a large delegation as visitors and as witnesses were called to the city during the trial.

The defense especially made an effort on behalf of Fruet and Law, and admitted that the building had been feloniously fired, that Fruet not being acquainted with the business of the Laws who owned the structure, and having no particular interest in it, was not liable to suspicion. They further denied the specifications in the indictment against all parties.

The trial was at times very exciting, and throughout was managed with great ability. Toward the close District Attorney Swoope's health failed him and he was compelled to deliver his closing address to the jury while sitting in his chair.

The jury went out Wednesday afternoon and after spending the night in the jury room, returned to Court yesterday morning and reported that they were unable to agree. One of them was quite sick and it became evident that he would be unable to hear the case further consideration, the request of the jury to be discharged was complied with—thus necessitating another trial. The matter will not likely come up again at the present term.

### S. Hamilton & Co.'s Pittsburgh Piano and Organ Rooms.

Among the houses of rapid growth and largely extended business, none in the city is more noteworthy than that of the Pittsburgh Piano and Organ establishment of S. Hamilton & Co., at No. 51 Fifth avenue. This firm is located in the very centre of our busiest street, and claims to offer a larger stock and a better variety of Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, from which to make a selection, than any other firm in the city. In this stock will be found Decker & Barnes' unrivaled grand scale piano, varying in price from $600 to $900. Those at the highest figure have three corners, serpentine bevle and top berle, ogee mouldings on plinth on the body of the case and elegant carved legs and lyre; also Hallet, Davis & Co.'s grand pianos, worth from $1,000 to $1,600, all finished in the patent Agraffe bridge throughout, three unisons, extra carved legs and lyre, and are without doubt the best grand pianos made in the world. Also Cramer & Co.'s elegant seven octaves, with full iron frame, overstrung bass and French grand action. Also Bradford & Co.'s pianos, "*Parlor Gems*," with French action and overstrung bass. The price of these and of Cramer & Co.'s range from $300 to $600. This large stock and rare variety of instruments, embracing some of the finest in the world, and the determination of Messrs. Hamilton & Co. to allow no competitor in the trade to undersell them, and their determination also to extend every facility to purchasers for paying for a piano in monthly instalments, accounts for the extensive business and popularity of the firm.

Visitors to this fine piano and organ house will be courteously received and the rare merits of the instruments and the easy terms on which they are sold fully explained. Remember the No. is 51 Fifth avenue.

### EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

**Special Meeting.**

The Council of East Birmingham last evening held a special meeting for the purpose of considering the report of the Street Committee.

Present: Messrs. Brown, Eitemiller, Fox, Hahn, Ihmsen, Kemler, Miller, Haberman, Fischer and Burgess Dressel.

Mr. Eitemiller, chairman of the Street Committee, presented the following report:

To the Burgess and Council of East Birmingham:

Your Committee on Streets respectfully report:

That they have fully considered the matter of requiring the P. & O. Passenger Railroad Company to place iron culverts on Sarah street, and do not feel like taking the responsibility of acting in this behalf, and would respectfully refer the matter back to Council for such action as the whole Council may take.

Your committee further report that they have instructed the Street Commissioner to grade the gutter on Twenty-fifth street, between Carson and Sidney streets, according to th egrade established by the Borough Regulator.

Your committee further report that great necessity exists for a hog pound, and suggest that Council procure a suitable place for that purpose. Your committee further report that they met the Ormsby borough committee on the Twenty-seventh street paving question, and were informed that said committee was powerless to act, inasmuch as no petition had been presented to the Ormsby Council for the paving of Twenty-seventh street.

Mr. Ihmsen moved that the report be accepted. Carried.

Mr. Kemler stated that he had taken a trip over the Ormsby road, and found that if wood-en culverts, such as one on the corner of Twenty-sixth street is made, would be as good as iron ones.

Mr. Brown, of the Street Committee, was of the same opinion, as the wooden culvert on Twenty-sixth street had been fixed since the committee had met, and the committee now was satisfied with the way that the Twenty-sixth street culvert had been fixed.

Mr. Fox moved, as the Street Committee is satisfied with the way the railroad company is now fixing the culvert, the matter be dropped if the culverts are all made like the one on Twenty-seventh street. Adopted.

Mr. Hohn moved that that part of the street committee's report relating to the 26th street paving question, be laid over for the present as the Ormsby Council had not done anything in the matter. Carried.

Mr. Brown stated that the Ormsby Council would act in the matter next Wednesday week.

In relation to the suggestion of the committee to have a hog pound erected, Mr. Eitemiller stated that a pound is a necessity as the street commissioner must have a place to put the hogs that are running at large.

Mr. Ihmsen moved that a committee be authorized to lease a place for a hog pound. Carried.

Mr. Brown moved that the pound be located on the lot across the street from the Council Chamber. [Laughter.]

In relation to the grading of Twenty-fifth street, between Mischel's alley and Sidney street, the report of the Street Committee was adopted, and the grading so ordered by the Council.

Mr. Brown reported that the Street Committee had allowed Mr. Morgan to put advertising boxes around the gas lamp posts, for which Mr. Morgan would pay 50 cents per lamp post for one year. Action approved.

Mr. Ihmsen made a few remarks on the matter of depositing filth, rubbish and dirt which many people in the borough are now guilty of. Such filth and rubbish during the heated term would cause disease. He thought that some measures should be taken to prevent this.

Mr. Fox stated that at the foot of Eighteenth street, beds,—undoubtedly small-pox beds,—and other rubbish had been deposited.

Mr. Ihmsen moved that $5 reward be offered by the Burgess, for the detection and conviction of any one who was found placing rubbish and filth on any street or alley within the borough. Carried.

On motion it was ordered to have the announcement of the above reward printed on hand bills and placed in public places.

Mr. Eitemiller said that a great many private yards were in a very filthy and unhealthy condition. He thought something ought to be done in the matter.

The Burgess thought that that could not be done, as it was private property.

No action was taken.

The clerk read a petition asking that council open Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets from Carson street to the Monongahela river.

Mr. Haberman said the council had no power to open the streets as the court had granted an injunction against the borough opening those streets.

Mr. Eitemiller said he thought it was only a preliminary injuction.

Mr. Haberman stated that the Borough Solicitor had said that the matter will surely go to the Supreme Court to be argued there, and that it was hardly worth while now, as the borough was now consolidated with Pittsburgh and it would only add expense to the borough. If the city gets hold of the matter now it can then open the streets.

Messrs. Kemler and Ihmsen were of the opinion that the streets should be opened before the borough went into the city. They had no doubt if the matter was pushed in the court, the street could be opened.

Mr. Brown thought it would be advisable to elect a new solicitor who would attend to the business of the borough, as the present one has not attended to the matter of opening these streets.

Mr. Etemiller moved that the petition for the opening of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets be laid over until the next meeting. Carried.

A remonstrance against the paving of Clifford street was read, and on motion the matter of paving the street was laid over for one week.

Mr. Fox presented a petition for an ordinance for the paving of Wharton street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth streets. The ordinance was then read and passed finally.

Mr. Kemler moved that an ordinance be drawn up preventing parties from erecting signs across pavements. Carried and referred to the Ordinance Committee.

The Burgess stated that he and the Police Committee had appointed an extra policeman, thus making seven, as the captain had no time to attend to the station-house and his beat besides. The matter was deferred until next meeting.

Adjourned.

### LIGHT ON THE NEW LAW.

**Defendants' Testimony—A Reversion of the Old Rules—Compelled to Tell All—An Illustration.**

The new law, which allows defendants to go on the stand and testify in their own behalf in criminal cases (except forgery and murder) has been generally regarded with favor, but like all other human statutes it seems to have its unpleasant peculiarities, which, in some cases, completely reverse the old order of things in regard to testimony. It has always been a cardinal rule, that a witness is not bound to answer a question which may criminate himself, but, under this new law, defendants, when testifying, it seems, have not this protection.

Yesterday Patrick McAnally, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, was called up for trial for selling liquor on Sunday. Patrick went on the stand in his own behalf and very pointedly contradicted the statements made by the Commonwealth's witnesses—who had designated a particular day in December when the offense was committed.

District Attorney Rayne then asked him if he had not sold liquor on other Sundays in the month named, and Patrick's lawyer was quick to appeal to the Court for protection from answering the inquiry on the ground that the witness was not bound to answer if it criminated himself.

Judge Stowe held that the object of the new act was to elicit all the truth, and that upon cross-examination the witness, though it might criminate him, could not refuse to answer a question which tended to bring out all the facts.

In this respect the new law in a measure reversed the rules of evidence. To allow a witness to deny that he had committed the offense on a specified time, and then not require him to answer the question whether he had ever committed the offense at any other time or under other circumstances would be a clear perversion of the object of the new law, which was to elicit all the truth.

The witness—defendant, then in reply stated he had sold liquor on other Sundays in the month named, and the jury were not long in making up their verdict.

This rendition of the meaning of the new law, makes it a sort of two-edged sword, and may in a large measure, prevent its being hereafter too freely handled by attorneys.

### THE LUMBER RUN.

**Lively Times Among the Lumbermen—A Large Stock up the Allegheny.**

The spring rise in the rivers has not only infused some animation into the coal trade and river interests generally, but has especially gladdened the hearts of the lumber dealers who have long and anxiously waited for another "run." The stock up the Allegheny and its tributaries had accumulated during the winter and added to that which remained over from last season, makes it one of the largest that has ever been known. Comparatively little could be brought through last fall and as the usual "June rise" failed last year, there was a large amount which has thus been held for nearly a year, in the lumber regions.

The generous rain fall which we have had during the past few weeks, however, "brought up" the rivers, and the result has been a heavy shipment of lumber within the past few days, but little of it has stopped at Pittsburgh —the greater portion passing down to ports below. Yesterday, the first rafts landed at our wharves, and our local lumber dealers had their hands full in filling up their yards.

Notwithstanding the large stock coming into market, prices, thus far, have been maintained, and doubtless will be throughout the season, as the demand for buildings promises to be fully up to the supply.

One of the journals in the lumber regions makes this calculation: Counting the "freets" at three hundred thousand feet of lumber each, at least fifty millions of feet of lumber have gone down on this "rise." Counting it at $22 per M. the flood has wafted one million one hundred thousand dollars worth of slashed-up trees southward. Probably the shingles and laths on the rafts would be worth a quarter of a million dollars more. This is only the first of the first flood.

### Soldiers

Who fail to apply for the additional bounty of $166, within the time limited can now obtain it by calling on B. F. BROWN & CO.,
3 116 Smithfield street, opposite City Hall.

The Anderson Sash Balance can be fitted to any window, and will raise and lower the sash with the least pressure of the finger.

### LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1872, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

125,658.—Hinge for Tables—Mathias C. Brinser, Lancaster, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to John M. Keipet, same place.

125,659.—Fly-Net for Horses—Joseph Cantner and Daniel W. Ziegler, Millheim, Pa., antedated March 29, 1872.

125,670.—Preparing Surfaces of Glass Articles —William A. Fischer, Allegheny, Pa.

125,677.—Device for Changing Speed and Reversing Motion of Planing and other Analogous Machines—William Heckert, Newcastle, Pa.

125,677.—Device for Changing Speed in Machinery.—William Heckert, Newcastle, Pa.

125,678.—Printing Press.—William Heckert, Newcastle, Pa., assignor of two-thirds of his right to Edward S. Durban and Daniel H. Wallace, same place.

125,683.—Step-Ladder—Melvin N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

125,684.—Steering Device for Canal Boats, &c. —Elijah McCreary and John McCreary, Middletown, Pa.

125,694.—Barrel-Head.—Cyrus W. Saladee, St. Catharines, Canada, assignor to himself and L. Dobbins, Erie, Pa.

125,698.—Car-Coupling—John B. Shelly, Richland township, Pa.

125,704.—Construction of Barges—Antes Snyder, Freeport, Pa., antedated April 13, 1872.

125,739.—Tool for Forming Screw-Threads in the Necks of Glass Bottles—Governeur M. Keeler, East Birmingham, Pa.

125,745.—Mitering-Machine.—Harry Malin, George W. Malin and Albert D. Malin, Pleasantville, Pa.

125,795.—Head-Blocks for Saw-Mills—Henry C. McEwen, Oakdale Station, Pa.

125,796.—Spring for Vehicles.—Richard Dudley, Erie, Pa.

125,799.—Lock-Cock.—Henry Essex, Meadville, Pa.

125,812.—Compound Engine—Andrew Hartupee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

125,814.—Curbing for Streets.—David Herr, Lock Haven, Pa.

125,858.—Steam-Engine.—Albert T. Nichols, Williamsport, Pa.

125,855.—Railroad-Car Ventilator.—William C. Stickney, Steubenville, Ohio.

### Public Entertainments.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Prof. Davis and the company which, in connection with him, are providing such an attractive entertainment at the Fifth avenue, are drawing some of the better houses than was the case during the early part of the week. The Professor, to be appreciated in his wonderful ventriloquial performances, needs only to be seen and heard.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The audiences at this place continue large, as they will necessarily do so long as Miss Harrison, Johnny Allen and Little Mack form the chief features in the programme of the entertainment. The play, "Schneider," with its comic songs, its amusing scenes, dances, &c., furnishes an entertainment at once highly entertaining and popular. There will be three more performances, including a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

ART GALLERY.—We cannot too often commend to our readers the admirable collection of works of art, now on exhibition at the Library Hall Gallery. It is deserving the attention, and will bear the closest scrutiny of the most critical eye. The gallery is open from nine o'clock A. M. until ten P. M.

### Birmingham Letter List—April 19, 1872.

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|---|---|---|
| Annks H | Davis Wm S | Metz Chas |
| Anderson A | Early W J | Murray A |
| Anderson Hattie | Fichby Jacob | McGuffey |
| Adams Wm | Foster Isabella | McDowell J |
| Armstrong V H | Fox Adam | McCully Mrs |
| Bridge G J | Fletcher E | O'Neal Chas |
| Baker J R | Flynn Thos | Prosser Fannie |
| Brobeck D M | Gray A Frank |